THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,435—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th Sept	OCEANA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting passage at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place by 2 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

26th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd "	PERSIA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
16th "	OCEANA	7000		
23rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st "	CHINA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
15th "	EGYPT	8000		
22nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
29th "	ARABIA	8000		
5th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
12th "	*ARCADIA	7000		
19th "	PERSIA	8000		
26th "	MARMORA	10000		
2nd April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
16th "	MANTUA	11000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
30th May.	EGYPT	8000		
7th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FIRST IMMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

*ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, next for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only AT SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 518 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Lahore	7165	...	...	13 Sept.	...
Hackesley Hall	3380	...	...	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5994	...	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Waverley Hall	4340	...	1 Oct.	29 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6975	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	5034	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
Trafford Hall	3331	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7165	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7099	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5994	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan. 12.	31 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	5525	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb,
Trafford Hall	3331	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7099	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 April.	...
[illegible]				Mar	13 April
[illegible]				April.	...
[illegible]				May	30 April
[illegible]				May	28 May

[illegible] accommodation in Hall.

To	Tons	1st class Return	2nd class Return	3rd class Return
To Marseilles	578	791	439	Rs. 649
Londen via Marseilles	653	1,041	449	819
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All cabins have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 1½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 1 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2134	Mon.	11th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	14th Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	15th Sept.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 14th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1,956 tons, on Wednesday 18th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3369 tons, on or about 12th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Octr	1911
Bohemia	4244	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Kosrber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	"
Bregenz	3935	A. Petris	16th "	"
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Dec,	"
Bohemia	4244	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Kosrber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan,	1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges either non-impoverishing injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPOR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum so raised amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	"	5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of those circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA OF

CUPS, BOWLS, SHIELDS.

From the miniature of 2 inches high to the full size upto 32 inches.

Unparalleled TROPHY Collection.

FLUTED CLASSIC
RAPHAEL
TUDOR
PORTLAND
CRECIAN
ANTIQUE TALZE
KYLIX
GEORGIAN
QUEEN ANNE
STUART
IRISH
GADROON
OCTAGON
RALEIGH
&c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS AND WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LOAN of Rs. 1,40,000 is REQUIRED, for the Estate of Raj Radha Ballab Choudhury Bahadoor and his brother Benwari Lal Choudhury of Sherpur, District Mymensingh, which has recently been brought under the Court of Wards. Any one willing to raise the Loan at a moderate rate of interest on the mortgage of the property may apply to the Undersigned within a fortnight. The amount of brokerage required should be stated.

J. P. BLACKWOOD,
Collector.

Mymensingh Collectorate,
Dated the 2nd September, 1911.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Offices of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, in Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, up to one o'clock p. m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of September, 1911, for the PURCHASE of a quantity of OLD PHOSPHOR BRONZE WIRE.

2. Forms of application with particulars of the quantity available, samples of wires, etc., may be obtained from the Undersigned, who will also give any further information that may be required.

3. The Company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves to itself the right of disposing of the material in such quantities as it may deem fit to any one or more Tenderers.

On behalf of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.

F. HOLLINGHURST,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 7th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of 2320 TONS of MYSORE SANDALWOOD, 1911, will be held as follows :—

Shimoga District.....	13th to 20th November.
Kadur.....	23rd to 27th November.
Hassan	30th November.
Bangalore.....	4th December.
Mysore.....	13th to 16th December.

2. Particulars of lots and quantities of each kind will be published in October, 1911, in the "Mysore Gazette."

M. MUTHANNAH, B. E.,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr ANANDRAO VINAYEK has contracted TO PURCHASE, the immoveable property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand upon the said property or any part thereof by way of lease, mortgage, incumbrance, gift, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to send notice of their claim in writing to the Undersigned Attorneys, for the Purchaser, at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any claim or demand of which notice has not then been received.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground with a dwelling-house standing thereon; and the gully on the South side thereof situate at New Wadi Lane, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64, New No. 643, Old Survey No. 367, and New Survey No. 303, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C. No. 4854, 4855, Street No. 33-3 (1) and bounded on the West by the New Wadi Lane, on the East by the property of Kanji Arjoon, on the North by the house of Keroba Raghobs, and on the South by the house of Narayen Cassinath, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Narayen Raghunath.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1911.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY the 12th and 13th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

NOTICE.

OWING to the change from Pony Transport to a BULLOCK Transport Corps, 140 ponies, the property of Mysore Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1911, near Queen's Statue, Cubbon Park, Bangalore.

The ponies have been used in the Government Transport Carts and many of them are also broken to saddle.

Terms—Cash.

R. G. JONES, Lt.-Col.
Military Secretary to
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Camp Mysore, 26th August 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.

Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE

Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur.

Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-45	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRIES CLOSE, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 11th September, 1911, and 2ND ENTRIES CLOSE at noon, on THURSDAY, 14th September, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND ATTRACTION
FOR THE
PARSEE NEW YEAR
HOLIDAYS.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE FALL OF TROY
Acknowledged by Press and Public.
THE FINEST FILM
EVER EXHIBITED
IN
BOMBAY.

FOOLSHEAD.
THE
EXCELSIOR COMEDIAN
IN A
SPASM OF LAUGHTER.
AND
AN ALL STAR PROGRAMME.

LOOK OUT FOR
SPECIAL NEW YEAR ATTRACTIONS
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, SEPT. 10th.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
7 to 8 P. M.
One Gold and two Silver Watches given away.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

LAST 2 WEEKS
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, and SATURDAYS, only.
THERE WILL BE NO SKATING ON WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS except PRACTICE SESSIONS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Diamond, Pearl Emerald and Gold Jewellery.
H. C. Suit No. 192 of 1911.
Banajee vs. Adenwala.

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from and by the order of the parties and in pursuance of the terms of the Consent Decree, dated the 2nd day of May, 1911, made in Suit No. 192 of 1911 on the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction side of the High Court of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September, 1911, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned jewellery belonging to a deceased respectable Parsee Lady.

Collar of pearls set with diamond brooch and diamond straps, pearl and gold bangles of different patterns, pearl and diamond buttie, diamond and gold brooches, diamond emerald, ruby and gold rings, gold and Pirojs stone necklace, gold watch chains of various patterns, diamond breast pin, gold buttons, &c., &c.

The jewellery is open for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as iron cots, wood almyrah, cupboards, sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, iron safes, graphophones.

6 new iron and brass single and double bedsteads.

At 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

IMPORTANT TO QUARRY CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Quarry Machinery of the Hyderabad Granite Co., at Lingampali, 2nd Station from Hyderabad, Deccan.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October and the following day (sale commencing at 11 a.m. each day), at the above address, the property of the Hyderabad Granite Co., sold upon the completion of the contract for which the above Company was formed between Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves and Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, for the purpose of carrying out certain contracts for the supply of Granite for the New Dock Works, at Bombay.

Valuable English plant specially imported since 1907. The machinery to be sold includes steam cranes, a multitubular boiler (Gwynne & Co., London,) air compressing plant (Richard Schram & Co., London,) a screw cutting and surfacing lathe, compressed air driven stone dressing plant hand cranes, anvils, trucks, rails and another plant, and tools, in use at a quarry in full working order, and including a large quantity of corrugated iron sheets, some bullocks and carts and office and bungalow furniture.

Catalogues giving full details will be supplied on application to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column;

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10,
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD belonging to Messrs. P. M. Freitas & Co.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. R. PATELL and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Nicolas Rozario Freitas and Calisto Manuel Jose Freitas, the joint receivers appointed by an order dated 26th day of June, 1911, in suit No. 223 of 1911 and under the power of sale granted to them therein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th September, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

All that piece of Foras land situated at the South end of Grant Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,859 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 546, New No. 14094 and Old Survey No. 4 and New Survey No. 1-5591 together with the messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 123 and now under Ward Nos. 2378, 2579, 2380 and 2381 and Street Nos. 12, 254, 255, and bounded on the North by the said Grant Road on the East by the ground belonging to Pestonji Hirji Cooper, on the South by the vacant ground of Yellubai Camatan and on the West by the ground of Merwanji Framji Pande.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Solicitors, at Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 beautiful roan colour Arab baba pony.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill opposite Sir D. M. Petit's bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass, and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkinton, and Walker and Hall, large sliding dining table in six pieces, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumbwaiters, and dinner-wagons, table hanging and hall lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich parian figures, bronze and terracotta ornaments, rich carpets, wall clocks, one Mahogonized iron frame sweet tone cottage piano by Wilhelm, Menzel, Berlin, in very good order one Mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues and marking board &c., one handsome lighthouse clock with thermometer and barometer with glass dome, one French clock in brass historical figure case, musical box, ice box by Army and Navy, gents' bicycle, blackwood open carved large chiffonier, tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, dressing and washband tables, almyrahs, chest of drawers, book presses rich engravings and oil paintings, office tables, verandah benches, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. Blascheck, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Khetwadi Main Road.

Under instructions from Lalitabai, widow of Mangaldas Harivalabhdas and Mr. Chandulal Vajubhai Divan, the executrix and executor or the said Mangaldas Harivalabhdas. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property :—

Lot No. 1.
Property at Khetwadi Main Road.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th day of September, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement about 594 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and on the northern side of the Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2547, 2549, New Nos. 9573, 9574 (in the Collector's Bill stated to be under Nos. A-9573, 9574, Old Survey Nos. 823, 829, and New Survey No. 5495 (in the Collector's Bill stated to be under No. A/5495, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 1882, (in the Municipal Bill stated to be under No. 1882 (2), and Street No. 147, in the Municipal Bill stated to be under No. 147A), and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Harivallabhdas Balgovandas, on or towards the south by the said Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the west by the property of Shapurji Sorabji Narialwalla, and on or towards the east by the 12th Khetwadi Cross Lane, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th September, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON MONDAY, 11th September, at 2-30 p.m.

On MONDAY, the 11th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 3rd floor, opposite the Bombay Merchants' Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, valuable mahogany and French polished teak and blackwood hotel furniture such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry cabinets, cottage and square pianos, dining table for 24 persons, arm chairs, side boards, what-not, glass, crockery and platedware, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, wardrobes, tables, and teapoys, glass book cases, easy and Curzon chairs, oil paintings, table ornaments, teakwood beds, cooking stove, etc., the property of E. F. BARKER, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises On SATURDAY, the 16th September 1911, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building St. No. 3, 5c, 5a, 5, 102, case Nos. 73, 76, 78, 83, Dadar Road.

Building St. No. 14, case No. 98, Naigaum Cross Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11 ESPLANADE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, at Kalbadevi, near the Dwarkanath Temple Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Nasoomal Hurjeewandas, the second mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Chintaram Balwant Oza, subject to the first charge created by an agreement dated 20th May, 1909, and made between the Michael Conway, guardian of the property of the said Chintaman Balwant Oza, of the one part, and Nanoji Dhunjibhoy Bria and Mahebai, his wife of the other part, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 22nd day of February, 1910, and made between the said Michael Conway, as guardian of the property of Chintaman Balwant Oza of the one part and said mortgagee of the other part Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

Lot No. I.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 253—5—9 square yards be the same, a little, more or less, or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side Kalbadevi Road, at outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 717, and New No. 3251, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1483, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 476 and Street No. 291-293, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the house and premises herein after secondly, described on or towards the west by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the north by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the south by the house of Panalal Poonamchand, Jeweller.

Lot No. II.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 255—4—9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Vithalwady Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 717, and New No. 3251, Old Survey No. 80, and New No. 3351, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1483, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1745, and Street No. 5, 7, 9, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by Vithalwady Cross Lane, on or towards the west by the house and premises firstly described in the schedule, on or towards the north by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the south by the house of Virji Bhimji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street or Rangari Mohollo, out of Fort Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Jacob Haji Esa, the Administrator of the deceased mortgagee Haji Ebrahim Haji Tar Mahomed and also the Administrator of the Estate of Golam Hossein Jacob and Bayabai, the deceased grandson and granddaughter of the said Haji Ebrahim Haji Tar Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Joosab Bawla, the mortgagor, and in pursuance to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 27th day of January, 1898, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI, Auctioneer, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts, (where of 24 square yards are surplus), together with all messuages, tenements or dwelling-house of two compartments and three stores, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Shaik Abdul Rahman Street or otherwise called Rangree Mohollo, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1450-1451, and New No. 7202-7202, Old Survey No. 1056-1056 and New Survey No 1985-1985, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B, Ward No. 33, and Street Nos, 125 and 129, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Shaik Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the north by the house of Haji Cassum Joosub, and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Sidick Albna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for Mr. Jacob Haji Esa, at their office, Prince Buildings, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Samuel Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Waloai, widow of Ramji Govindji, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land and ground rent containing by admeasurement 147 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and more particularly mentioned and described in the schedule, or the plan or drawing thereof, with all messuages, tenement or buildings thereon standing, lying and being on the [illegible] Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 753, 1286, and New Nos. 6477, Old Survey Nos. 522 and 523, and New Survey No. 2563, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1526, and Street No. —, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the north by the property of Tejpal Kara, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and formerly by the property of Khoja Mahomed Rowji, and now by the property of Tulsidas Surji, on or towards the west by the said Samuel Street, and on or towards the east by the Essaji Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for their Owner, at their office No. 11 Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 9th September, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receive DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BESBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Printing Works, Apollo Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Aug 17, at Castle House, Baltimore the wife of Major J B Arbuthnot, Scots Guards, of a son.

FULLER—Aug 16, at Maybury, Kelvinside, Glasgow, the wife of W B Fuller, the "Queen's" Regt., of a daughter.

GREENWOOD—Aug 16, at 9 Clifton Dale, York, the wife of Lieut J F Greenwood, King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regt., of a son.

MACKWORTH—Aug 15 at Sunnyside, Mardy, Abergavenny, the wife of Capt Francis Mackworth, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.

NUGENT—Aug 18, the wife of Capt G O Nugent, of Peasemore, Berks, and Zungeru, Northern Nigeria, of a daughter.

VEITCH—Aug 1, at 8 Alfred Place, Plymouth, the wife of Andrew Veitch, Royal Garrison Art., of a son.

WADIA.—Aug 22, at 3, Elton Avenue, Blundellsands, Liverpool, to Mr. and Mrs. Nesa N Wadia, of Bombay, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ESSKINE—ANSTRUTHER—Aug 14, at Balcaskie, Capt Erskine, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, son of Sir ff W Erskine, of Cambo, Bart, to Magdalen Janet, daughter of Sir Ralph Anstruther, of Balcaskie, Bart,

HILL—LE CREN—Aug 15, at the Parish Church, Findon, Arthur Herbert, son of Major Bill to Doris Aline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Sydney F Le Cren, The Tower, Findon, Sussex.

KIRKPATRICK—MORTIMER-FRANKLYN—Aug 10 at St Cuthbert's, Earl's Court, Leslie Gordon, son of Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq, barrister-at-law, Delhi, India, to Vera Gladys, daughter of the late Henry Mortimer-Franklyn, Esq, and Mrs Ruddle-Browne, Chiseldon, Wiltshire.

NUGENT—RAWSON—Aug 3, at St Peter's Church, Sowerby, Capt Walter Vyvian Nugent, R A of the General Staff; War Office, son of Nicholas Nugent, Esq, Whitewindows, Sowerby, and grandson of the late Sir Oliver Nugent, of the Island of Antigua, to Dorothy Florence, daughter of J Selwyn Rawson, Esq J P of the Haughend, Somerby, Yorkshire.

WILSON—HYDE-PARKER—Aug 16, at St Mark's Church, Sheffield, by the Rev J H Howlett, M A Vicar of Fulwood, Stephen Newcome Wilson, I E Telegraph Dept (Persian Gulf Section), to Margaret, only daughter of Mrs John Hyde-Parker, of Endcliffe Avenue, Sheffield.

DEATHS.

COX—Aug 14, at Nethway Torquay, Major-Gen Charles William Cox, Madras Staff Corps, aged 86.

CURTIS—Aug 14, at Villa Baan Regard, Geneve Ellen Raven, daughter of Capt Jas D Curtis, R N.

JOHNSTONE—Aug 14, at 11 Tabriestane Road Edinburgh, Sarah, widow of Capt Henry Wedderburn Johnstone, R N aged 76.

McILWAINE—Aug 17, at Corchester, Sophia Margaret Beauchamp, wife of Capt W F McIlwaine of 9 Warwick Crescent, W aged 68.

PALMER—Aug 16, at 36 Eversley Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Ellen, wife of Rear-Admiral George Palmer.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Fall of Troy". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 30 p. m.

Maxim: "It's easier to pay compliments than bills."—Chicago News.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Wearbeck" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Monday, the 11th instant, instead of on the 9th instant, as previously notified.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The 22nd Weekly Meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held to-morrow, Sunday, at 10-40 a. m. (S. T.) sharp, in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Shaik Adam will continue his lecture on "Female Education" in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

THE LATE NIZAM.—A meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam in Chakla Street (old Kazi Moholla) at 5 p. m. (S. T.) tomorrow, to give expression to the profound grief at the sudden death of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Khan Saheb Kazi Mohammed Ali Murghay, J. P., Chief Kazi of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S REST.—A pleasant and enjoyable concert took place at the "Seamen's Rest" on Thursday night. The programme of eight items consisted chiefly of duets and solos, the principal feature of the entertainment being the masterly handling of his violin by Capt. Bellizzi of the Salvation Army. All the other performers who so kindly assisted contributed their part towards making the evening an enjoyable one.

FIRE IN NAGDEVI STREET.—A fire broke out on Thursday night, in a shop on the ground floor of the Minara Mosque in Nagdevi Street, which was occupied by one Ebrahim Dada, a dealer in Kitson lights. The fire was caused by a drum containing kerosene oil spreading this caught fire and blazed up. The flames caught the furniture in the shop and damaged many Kitson lights. The fire was quickly extinguished. The damage is estimated as Rs. 300.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6-15 p.m., this evening:—

March	"Le Roi des Mers" ... Gartnes
Overture	"Sibella" ... Gounod
Valse from	"The Count of Luxembourg" ... Lohar
Selection	"The Geisha" ... Jones
Gavotte	"The Bells of St Malo" ... Rimmer
Selection	"The Orchid" ... Caryll
Two Step	"Soho" ... Arnold

PILGRIM ROBBED.—Nazirally Kurban Hoosein, a Mahomedan pilgrim en route to Mecca, arrived in Bombay a few days ago and put up in the Kassam Sulleman's Musafirkhana at Bhendy Bazaar, where a Mahomedan struck up acquaintance with him and asked him to go with him to prayers. They went to a bungalow at Mahaluxmi and thence to Mama Arjani, where Noor Mahomed produced some food of which they both partook. While returning home Noor Mahomed gave him three cigarettes which rendered him unconscious. When he regained consciousness he found himself in the Sir J. J. Hospital. Sovereigns and cash to the value of Rs. 83, which he had on his person, were missing.

"OUR LADY OF MOUNT BANDORA".—The feast of the Nativity of B. V. Mary, which comes off on 8th September will be, as usual, celebrated in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary to-morrow; and services will be held for a week more from Monday, and the festivities will be concluded with a Solemn High Mass on Sunday the 17th instant. In connection with this famous shrine, Rev. Fr. P. A. Fernandez, Chief Vicar of Bandora, has published an interesting brochure entitled "A Historical Sketch of the Miraculous Shrine of our Lady of the Mount, Bandora Hill." The story, authenticated by facts and stone inscriptions and pious tradition is given by the Rev. author, and the history of the image of B. V. Mary and of the shrine is quite new and interesting. The history of these three chapels, and names of subscribers are of an antiquarian interest and a copy of the brochure will, no doubt, find its way in the home of every pious Christian and devotee of the well-known Shrine of Mount Mary, Bandora.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

COMMISSION AGENT SUED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Hayward heard the suit brought by the Bombay Cotton Mills against Vallabdass Khimji, son-in-law of Dwarkadass Dharamsey, for an account between the plaintiffs and the defendant.

The Advocate General and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Bhabha holding Mr. Davar's brief with Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Company, was for the defendant.

The plaintiffs said the defendant had acted as their agent to sell cloths manufactured by the company. No rate of commission was fixed but one and a half per cent. was the proper rate to be allowed. They claimed for an account as the accounts had never been adjusted and for a decree for Rs. 61,805 being the moneys for the goods sold by the defendant and an account of the "sukhdi" brokerage) from the merchants doing business with the company.

The defendant stated that two and a half per cent. was the proper rate of commission and that he had never acquiesed in the rate of one and a half per cent. He was willing to render a proper account and he submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any other reliefs. He counter-claimed what would be found due to him at the rate of two and a half per cent. commission and said the suit should be dismissed with costs.

DISPUTE OVER TRUST PROPERTIES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Hayward heard the suit brought by the Advocate-General of Bombay against Ranchordass Madhavdas for accounts of certain trust properties and for the framing of a scheme.

The Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company, appeared for the plaintiff whose relators in the suit were the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parukh and Mr. Ratansey Mulji; the defendant was represented by Mr. Jayakar with Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Daftary Ferreira and Dewan.

The suit was in respect of certain shops and ranges of buildings adjoining the temple of Shri Ramji in Bhuleshwar in Bombay, and the plaintiff prayed that the defendant who was in possession of the property should be ordered to account for his management of these properties which were alleged to be given in trust by Bhimji Bhanji who died in 1868.

The main defence was that the trust was not a public, religious and charitable trust and the plaintiff, therefore, could not maintain this suit. He was prepared to render an account but no occasion had arisen for it.

After some arguments, the parties arrived at a fettlement and took an order by consent whereby a scheme was to be framed but the defendant was allowed to continue as a trustee.

ASSIGNEE'S CLAIM ON HUNDIS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit brought by Rahimtulla Gangji against Hassanali Sulemanji and others. It appeared that at the beginning of 1904. Cassam Jassa and his brothers traded in Calcutta in the name of Kanji Jassa. They were in difficulties and entered into a composition deed with their creditors. The attempted settlement failed and they were adjudicated insolvents in Calcutta, at the instance of Bandealli Mahomed. One of the brothers, Murji, filed his petition in Bombay. At the time of the adjudication, Mahomed Ebrahim and Co., were the holders of hundis for Rs. 10,300 drawn by the firm of Cassam Jassa. During the insolvency proceedings, it was suggested that Hassanali Sulemanji was a partner in the insolvent's firm. Rahimtulla Ganji filed this suit against the defendants to recover the amount due on the hundis. The first defendant, in his written statement, admitted that he traded in partnership with Cassam Jassa, but alleged that he separated from the firm in 1895, and that, since that time, he had no interest in any business carried on by the defendants 2 to 5 or any of them.

After recording the evidence and hearing Counsel, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

YOUNG LADY'S COMPLAINT.

Charge against A Doctor.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. Behramshaw Hormusji Cooper, House-Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, stood charged with using criminal force to Miss Minnie Ross, daughter of a luggage inspector, who was complainant in the case. Mr. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. Pereira, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, and Mr. S. B. and Mr. J. B. Kapadia, pleaders, defended the accused.

Cross-examination of prosecution witnesses was resumed by Mr. Acworth.

Dr. James William Field, Superintending Surgeon, G.I.P. Railway, was called on behalf of the defence and examined by Mr. Acworth. He said he was the Chief Officer in charge of the Infirmary, where the accused was House Surgeon. The accused was appointed House Surgeon, Bombay Infirmary, in December 1906. He was transferred to Bombay on witness's recommendation. Witness had been acquainted with the accused since 1901. Witness produced copy of a letter dated the 9th of January, 1907, addressed to the Agent by the witness. Witness had had no reason to change his opinion with regard to Dr. Cooper's character, against whom he had found nothing. Unofficially witness had heard that a petition had been sent to the Agent against Dr. Cooper. On Sunday (the next day after the occurrence) Dr. Cooper reported the matter to him. If he had thought fit he could have immediately suspended the accused, subject to subsequent confirmation by the Agent. The acting Agent was not in Bombay and Mr. Muir was the acting Deputy Agent. Witness said Mr. Muir a few days afterwards and told him that he had allowed Dr. Cooper to continue his work and Mr. Muir approved the action taken by the witness. Witness was entirely governed by the estimate he made of Dr. Cooper's character. Witness had seen Major Haper on his return from Simla and explaining the matter to him he secured his approval to the action taken by the witness in the matter. It was impossible that there should be nobody in hospital at 11 o'clock. It generally was full of outpatients about that time. There were two windows facing out-side, and there was one big window opening in what was called the native servants' waiting room. To paint a patient's throat, the patient must be in front of the Doctor, facing a good light and with some body near him to hold the bottle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne. Dr. Field said he required no dresser to hold the bottle in his consulting chamber in the Fort. The daily average of patiens in the hospital was about two hundred. Between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. the accused was not allowed to see the private patients. If he did see such patients the witness would consider it a breach of discipline.

Re-examined, the witness said if he had a dresser in his consulting room he would certainly make use of him to hold the bottle.

To the Court: It was most unlikely that the accused could kiss a girl at 11 o'clock in the hospital under the circumstances alleged. His reasons were that the accused bore an excellent character and that a person was particularly unattractive after the throat had been painted.

Mr. F. L. Muir, acting Deputy Agent, G.I.P. Ry., was next examined for the defence. He deposed to having been with the accused in Jhansi. The latter was medical officer of I. M. Railway, and witness was the Agent. Witness was acquainted with the accused and held an excellent character in Jhansi before this complaint was made witness had not heard a single word against Dr. Cooper. Witness was informed of the action taken by Dr. Field in regard to the accused. Witness had received a petition to the Agent sent in by the Railway employes in various departments.

Cross-examined by Mr Payne, Mr Muir said when he approved of Dr. Field's action he acted on the latter's report and his own knowledge.

Mrs. Knight, wife of the Superintending Stationmaster, Victoria Terminus, being called and examined by Mr. Acworth said she had four daughters and knew the accused since 1902. He had often attended her and her family. She had never heard of any suggestion against Dr. Cooper's character. Her daughters did attend the Infirmary.

Cross examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said her daughter went to the dispensary alone.

Mr. Kharshed Nariman, a pleader of the Bombay High Court, deposed to his receiving a letter-waiting for him, as he return d to Bombay after two days' absence. It was dated the 20th August and written by Dr. Cooper. In the latter it was written by the accused that a ridiculous charge was laid against him and that he had become an unfortunate victim of a trap designed by some persons, and he needed legal advice very badly.

Mr. Acworth wanted to put in the letter, but Mr. Payne objected and the Court held the objection valid, and the letter was not allowed to go in.

Pandu Raghu, a dresser in the infirmary deposed to being present in the room when the girl's throat was painted. Witness averred he had seen the other two girls were laughing and chatting.

Cross-examined, the witness said he did not remember having had any occasion to go into the inner room with patients.

Further inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Walton of the Harbour Police charged Michael Banani, an Austrian fireman on board the s.s. "Marques of Bacquheim" with importing 53 ozs. of cocaine into Bombay, without a licence. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 7th instant the accused tried to pass Mr. George Clarke, Preventive Officer doing duty at the Prince's Dock gate, when he was asked by the latter if he had anything on his person. The accused replied in the negative, but the officer, who was not satisfied with the reply, took him to the Port Trust Chowkie. On the accused being searched, five packets of cocaine were found tied round his waist, five packets on his right leg and five on his left. He was handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he had imported the cocaine into Bombay for the first time.

Another fireman, named Jehan Saldo, was then charged with importing 53 ozs. of cocaine of the value of Rs. 1,325. Saldo was stopped by Mr. Clarke a few minutes after the first accused. The first accused said the cocaine belonged to him and he had given it to the second accused. This accused also pleaded guilty.

Mr. Nicholson said cases of illicit importation of cocaine had become frequent and he therefore asked his Worship to take a serious view of the case. Persons like the accused hoped to get a handsome reward, either from the people who manufactured the stuff in Europe or those who bought it here.

His Worship remarked this was a most deliberate attempt to smuggle cocaine into this city and thought the accused ought to be severely punished. The drug was not manufactured in India, and people employed on board ships were the only source through which it could be imported into this country. The accused were no doubt mere instruments in the hands of others, but as it was not possible to reach the real importers, the best thing was to get rid of people who were willing to be their instruments. His Worhip sentenced the first accused to four months' and the second accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

For the Parsi holidays the management, at the request of many of their patrons, are again showing that fine old-world story founded on Homer's Iliad, "The Fall of Troy." It has been a success in picture theatres all over the world and is undoubtedly the finest film ever exhibited in this city. The fact of so many again asking for its repetition is the strongest proof as to its drawing powers and the theatre should be crowded all through the holiday season. A specially attractive all-round programme has been arranged and we may mention one other star picture in which "Roolshead" will appear this week in a "spasm" of laughter. With such an attractive programme and the prize shows which be announced on Monday, the New Year will of their Parsi patrons should prove an auspicious one to the Excelsior.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the report of the adjourned extraordinary general meeting of this Bank appearing in your to-day's issue. The figures for and against the proposition given therein are not correct. The votes recorded in favour of the proposition were 3,741 (three thousand seven hundred and forty-one) and not 3,721 (three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one)as mentioned by you. Also the votes recorded against the proposition were 21,038 (twenty one thousand and thirty-eight) and not 2,138 (two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight.) You will thus see that there was the very large majority of 17,297 (Seventeen thousand two hundred and ninety-seven) votes against the proposition. The Chairman, therefore, declared the proposition to be lost, as there was a big majority against it and not because of, as you report him to have said "three-fourths of the voters had not voted in its favour.' He did not utter these words at all given in your report.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. WAGLA,
Secretary.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The low pressure area in Burma has disappeared after giving an extensive rainfall in the Central parts of that Province. Rainfall has decreased in the west of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, but has remained heavy in the east of the United Provinces and has increased in the south of the Peninsula. Port Blair, Victoria Point and Mandalay, report one and a half inches; Sipper Island and Moulmein, three; Mergui, five; Tavoy, four; Cheerapunji, three; Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Gaya, one and a half; Purnea, three; Darbhanga and Cawnpore, two; Gorakhpur, five; Bahraich, Mukteswar, Dehra Dun and Nowgong, one and a half; Jhansi, three quarters; and Madura, five. The forecast predicts an increase of rainfall in the east of the Central Provinces and the adjoining districts to the east.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mpln. Byculla made In Ches	Fort Colaba In Ches	In Ches	In Ches
Previously registered	51·39	54·24	51·68	45·19
Thursday, 7th September	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·02
Total	51·44	54·32	54·73	45·51
Same date last year	63·21	56·65	57·83	49·36

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL, Eqst, S.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrpdg. Total 1900.	Corrpdg. Total 1910.
Oumballa Hill.	In. cts. 0·02	In. cts. 46·83	In. cts. 74·31	In cts. 58·11

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th September, 1911, giving date for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 2·00", Agra 0·36" and Jhansi 0·80". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above average. Day temperature is in defect except at Agra; night temperature is also below normal at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Upper Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Kotah and in excess at Bikaner; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day tempeeature is in defect at Indore and in excess at Deesa and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the northern districts; Sabolpore has had 0·10", Sangor 0·17", Hoshangabad 0·25 and Khandwa 0·12. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·10" of rains Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in area in the United Provinces. In the Central Provinces precipitation has become light, though still fairly general in the northern districts. Nearly general rain has fallen on the south Coromandel Coast and in south-east Madras. There has also been an increase in the rainfall at Colombo. Precipitation has been insignificant in the Deccan and on the west coast of the Peninsula, while in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central and north-west India weather has been practically rainless.

Local rain is likely in the United and the north-east Central Provinces; a few showers may occur over the rest of the central parts of India, the Madras Deccan, Mysore, the south-east Madras and on the west coast of the Peninsula and possibly in Gujarat.

P & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Egypt" which left Aden on the afternoon of 3rd Sempteber 1911, experienced up to longitude 49°E. variable airs and fine weather; till longitude 55°E. gently to moderate south westerly or southerly wind moderate southerly swell and fine weather; thence to longitude 59°E. generally fresh south westerly wind, heavy quarterly sea and swell; till longitude 70°E. gentle to moderate south westerly to west south westerly wind, southerly swell, overcast or cloudy sky with passing rain between longitudes 60°E. and 61°E.; thence to arrival in port, this morning, gentle west north westerly wind and passing clouds. Winds in the Arabian Sea have further weakened during the week.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 2nd Sept 1911:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	50	10	Viramgam	2	18
Panjoo	53	66	Dabhoe	16	37
Vaitarana	66	29	Savalia	9	82
Palghar	53	33	Godhra	6	17
Gholwad	35	77	Patri	4	70
Daman	46	5	Limkheria	10	74
Bulsar	29	82	Dohad	8	13
Nausari	21	73	Amargarh	25	80
Surat	16	84	Ruthlam	14	68
Kim	17	93	Nagda	14	42
Broach	14	37	Rajpardi	23	45
Baroda	18	17	Bardoli	25	65
Mehmadabad	14	60	Nandaibar	9	33
Ahmedabad	10	62	Nardana	10	22

During the Week ending 2nd Sept. 1911.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Alot	11	62	Gangapur	6	44
Pachpahar	13	54	Hindaun city	6	81
Kotah	9	26	Bayana	9	86
Jadargarh	5	75	Bharatpur	4	8

Appended is Friday report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sanhire (6th)	93·3	82·0	...	0·00
Jask	100·3	81·8	...	0·00
Mushak	95·3	83·6	...	0·00
Multan	102·3	80·0	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	98·9	77·9	...	8·37
Lahore	103·9	82·2	...	6·97
Sirsa	107·3	85·0	...	2·60
Ambala	101·5	79·9	...	10·57
Delhi	99·5	82·3	0·03	7·49
Agra	99·0	75·5	0·26	7·00
Mainpuri	93·3	77·1	...	8·81
Jhansi	86·5	74·0	0·80	13·40
Jawapore	81·2	72·6	2·00	12·76
Allahabad	82·1	75·5	0·19	17·23
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	84·0	77·5	...	0·17
Ajmer	88·4	76·2	...	4·22
Jaipur	93·2	76·1	...	11·47
Kotah	87·1	76·1	...	12·68
Bhuj	89·5	77·0	...	1·64
Dwarka	85·3	77·2	0·01	1·39
Veraval	84·1	77·8	0·05	5·67
Dojko	92·1	74·5	...	1·40
Bhavnagar Para	91·0	76·5	...	6·28
Surat	85·4	77·6	...	16·65
Ahmedabad	96·1	74·2	...	8·89
Deesa	96·8	75·9	...	9·13
Neemuch	89·0	70·0	...	17·89
Indore	78·1	69·6	0·01	14·36
Jubbulpore	80·3	73·3	0·10	35·82
Sangor	78·3	?	0·17	22·77
Damoh	83·1	71·9	0·25	28·41
Khandwa	81·2	72·6	0·12	10·09
Akola	81·7	70·6	...	17·63
Amraoti	78·3	71·3	0·07	15·35
Nagpur	81·6	71·8	0·05	25·63
Chanda	82·5	75·0	...	34·83
Raipur	89·7	74·6	...	47·85
Bombay	86·7	78·4	0·03	45·54
Ratnagiri	84·3	76·4	0·01	63·42
Mormugao	83·5	73·7	0·10	66·51
Karwar	81·7	74·0	0·09	71·39
Malegaon	86·9	69·6	...	17·37
Ahmednagar	88·1	67·5	...	15·99
Poona	85·5	68·3	0·02	12·65
Sholapur	91·8	67·6	...	15·09
Jitpur	89·7	67·3	...	8·85
Belgaum	79·3	65·9	0·02	31·93
Aurangabad	84·7	67·2	...	18·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	73·2	...	27·20
Hyderabad	89·3	69·7	0·09	16·33
Mangalore	84·8	73·8	0·02	86·24
Calicut	83·8	76·1	...	79·23
Cochin	86·7	76·7	...	62·55
Colombo	88·5	73·0	1·68	12·53
Masulipatam	93·3	76·7	...	14·61
Bellary	96·5	72·8	...	3·59
Cuddapah	98·7	79·6	...	8·49
Madras	97·5	74·0	0·22	4·15
Bangalore	87·8	67·8	...	9·98
Coimbatore	88·4	71·3	...	10·62
Trichinopoly	95·6	73·8	0·85	8·68
Negapatam

MORAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appear to be a variety of ways organized, distracting from other centres the attention that naturally and rightly enough would converge to them, and directing it to morality and moral lessons or speculative points of study. It is said that the system of education in India, so far pursued has produced results deficient in morals. This conclusion seems rather audacious and unnatural to all ordinary conceptions, and so far-fetched that one would rather leave it alone more than discuss it seriously. But since it is pushed to result in text books on moral to be taught directly by stories, narratives, and fictions, the matter thrusts itself upon one's mind. It is said that these moral text books, forming a part of the curriculum of boys, will make them moral citizens when they have grown up to be men. The desirability or correctness of the position taken up of the necessity of moral lessons being taught by books is flatly denied by some, who can think for themselves from the standpoint of their own education and culture, but admitted by a few others from their own, peculiar positions and standpoints and do want moral lessons. Whatever that may be, let us see what moral lessons by stories etc could be and what could be their real influence and ultimate results. A correct definition of the word Moral is:—"Moral relates to practice, manner or conduct of men towards each other as social beings and with reference to right and wrong." Moral, covered or garbed under profuse folds of narratives and stories, or interwoven with and warped by delectable incidents, actual or imaginary, is to be instilled into the school going young minds, as the Government desire. And they think that, by such instillation, boys could be made of good behaviour, who would turn out good, quiet and meek citizens. That this is not possible is shown by Spencer:— The superstition that good behaviour is to be forthwith produced by lessons learnt out of school books, which was long ago statistically disproved, would, but for preconceptions, be utterly dissipated by observing to what a slight extent knowledge affects conduct—by observing that the dishonesty implied in adulterations of tradesmen and manufacturers, in "cooking" of railway accounts and financial prospectuses, differs only in form, and not in amount, from the dishonesty of the uneducated—by observing how amazingly little the teachings given to medical students affect their lives, and how even the most experienced medical men have their prudence scarcely at all increased by their information."

In making children to imbibe in early age small doses of morals, sugar-coated in pleasant stories, one may make them precocious. In respect of this point the following quotation as well as others in this paper would be of strengthening help; since for catching whale or cod ordinary fishing hooks would not do, so in a large and important matter in which interests of influential parties might appear to be involved, one's own arguments carried in his own language had better be strengthened by pronouncement and arguments from recognized, weighty and influential quarters, carried in efficient language. Thus Spencer may help:;" Not only is it unwise to set up a high standard of good conduct for children but it is even unwise to use very urgent incitements to good conduct. Already most people recognise the detrimental results of intellectual precocity; but there remains to be recognized the fact that moral precocity also has detrimental results. Our higher moral faculties, like our higher intellectual ones, are comparatively complex. By consequence both are comparatively late in their evolution. And with the one as with the other, an early activity produced by stimulation will be at the expence of the future character. Hence the not uncommon anomaly that those, who, during childhood were models of juvenile goodness by-and-by undergo a seemingly inexplicable change for the worse, and end by being not above but below par; whilst relatively exemplary men are often the issue of a childhood by no means promising." . . . "Remember that the aim of your discipline should be to produce a self-governing being not to produce a being to be governed by others." . . . "Do not regret the display of considerable self-will on the part of your children. It is the co-relative of that diminished coerciveness so conspicuous in modern education." These views are further supported thus: "Those most learned in ceremonies, and most precise in the observance of them, are not always the best behaved; as those deepest read in creeds and scriptures are not therefore the most religious; nor those who have the clearest notion of legality and illegality, the most honest. Just as lawyers are of all men the least inclined to priority as cathedral towns have lower moral character than most others; so, if swift is to be believed, courtiers are "the most insignificant race of people that the island can afford, and with the smallest tincture of good manners."

These sound views require to be proved that they are unsound and undesirable, and the contrary views as now tried to be inculcated require to be proved as desirable and useful; though such a task would be fraught with the risks and dangers attendant on dragging into exposure men, matters, means, conducts, and ways of conducting institutions etc.

That great bulwark and inexhaustible magazine of the most useful information and sound conclusions—Buckle—helps us remarkably in the present controversy on the question of moral education. He says: "The progress is one, not of internal power, but of external advantage. The child born in a civilized land is not likely, as such, to be superior to one born among barbarians; and the difference which ensues between the acts of the two children will be caused, so far as we know, solely by the pressure of external circumstances; by which I mean the surrounding opinions, knowledge, associations; in a word the entire mental atmosphere in which the two children are respectively nurtured. On this account it is evident that, if we look at mankind in the aggregate, their moral and intellectual conduct is regulated by the moral and intellectual notions prevalent in their own time. There are, of course, many persons who will rise above those notions, and many others who will sink below them. But such cases are exceptional, and form a very small proportion of the total amount of those who are neither remarkable either for good or for evil. An immense majority of men must always remain in a middle state, neither very foolish nor very able, neither very virtuous nor very vicious, but slumbering on in a peaceful and decent mediocrity, adopting without much difficulty the current opinions of the day, making no injury, exciting no scandal, causing no wonder, just holding themselves on a level with their generation, and noiselessly conforming to the standard of morals and of knowledge common to the age and country in which they live. Now, it requires but a superficial acquaintance with history to be aware that this standard of morals is constantly changing, and that it is never precisely the same even in the most similar countries, or in two successive generations in the same country."..."Although moral excellence is more amiable and to most persons more attractive than intellectual excellence, still, it must be confessed that, looking at ulterior results, it is far less active, less permanent and less productive of real good.....These conclusions are no doubt very unpalatable and what makes them peculiarly offensive is that it is impossible to refute them. For the deeper we penetrate into this question, the more clearly shall we see the superiority of intellectual acquisitions over moral feelings. These are the intrinsically valid reasons and arguments for the environment, the most powerful factor in all education. Truthfulness and its beneficial effects most generally are recognised by the humanity in all civilized countries, and forms one of the principal basis of all religions. Everybody realizes for himself his own actions and conduct with reference to truthfulness, and comforts his conscience, if it is awakened by compunction, by the soothing excuses of sorts, most of which are classed usually under "There is no help: We must go by the times. So goes the world": &c. In society lies are to be condemned, but what are called "white lies", are to be winked at. This is one of the items of environment. A boy learns at school in his moral text book that it is laudable and deserving of approbation to tell the truth and honour the land wealth were showered upon a truthful man who courageously told the truth at a critical juncture. The boy has the lessons fresh in his mind, and at a dinner party blurts out, in the presence of several persons, something of the dishonest and wrong actions usually done, for mean selfserving purposes, by a society man. These were known to his hearers generally, but for the sake of 'good manners' were not to be openly given out. The boy's position, the circumstances and the turn of the general conversation going on are such that his remark is pertinent and opportune. He is, however, rebuked, His courage of telling the truth is called impertinence and his truth is rudness, and the rebuke is justified by saying "all truths are not to be told", that is to say, the rot or rascality must always be allowed to go on with its festering work in society without being spoken of and that speaking on it truthfully and courageously is a scandal. The boy takes a practical lesson indelible from his mind, observes that dishonesty of purpose is studiously suppressed by the society, and self-purposing men thus unhindered successfully advance their self-interests, prosper, and pass for men worthy of honours.

The boy intelligent enough to see his way carves his career by following suit. It would be superfluous and undesirable to enter into this sort of discussion with similar instances. The subject of moral education is too sensitive and delicate a ground to tread upon easily and safely, for, in the struggle of the wordly life high and low, many actions and conducts that are wrongly conceived, from the standpoint of moral principles, are taken as unavoidable and found practised every day, preceptors not excepted. It would suffice for our present purposes to say that nothing is so really efficient for the inculcation of morals in the mind of the young than environment. If this is recognized the conclusion is that morals must filtrate from above, that is, from the men to the boys; and from environment must the boys' conduct and actions take shape and course.

The use or practice of truthfulness on the part of a man presupposes courage in him. A man may have a correct notion of the nobility of truthfulness, but he must have the courage to practice it. Under easy and prosperous circumstances he must practice it. But where circumstances so combine as to have such courage dubbed with the name of either petulance or impertinence towards the masterful, and the imperious, artifice and device, untruthfulness and dodge, form the natural shield for self-protection and self preservation. Truthfulness and courage are the main characteristics of moral independence. But neither courage that is inconvenient, nor truthfulness that is unpalatable, to the dominating race are ever seen sincerely encouraged in a subject race. Domination or mastery generally requires and sees in a vulgar and short-sighted manner vile subservience in a variety of ways. Hence moral independence goes to the wall. Morals and moral independence come to a nation or community in the trails of prosperity. "The way from poverty to virtue is an obstructed one," and the obstruction could remove only by open and free appreciation of and vigorous encouragement to, the speaking out truthfully of men and matters, especially public. "White lies", "winking at" demoralizing amenities for "mutual accommodation", &c., perching in the place of truthfulness cannot tend to morals and moral independence. Restrictions here and restrictions there against speaking out in plain terms, however truthful, mean suppressing truth that would be inconvenient to men and matters. Such suppression makes the healthy social restraint useless or destroys its quickening effect and awe. Studious suppression of truth successfully serves all the efficient purposes of a canker worm and virulent rot that work havoc inwards in constitutions and destroy them. General demoralization follows certain enough and ruins everything desirable for real progress worthy of the name. What the public demoralization is and how far it prevails in this city those that watch and observe might be knowing.

Tinkerings in moral lessons to boys may be had any amount one likes, but what prosperity and environment can do nothing else will achieve in rearing up a moral character. Morals of a people shall be what the circumstances and environment make them to be, and cannot be otherwise and different, because of the teaching to any amount of moral lessons by moral text books, in the schools.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

THE JUDICIARY IN INDIA.

We take the following letter from the "Times" of Aug. 22:—

SIR,—Will you allow one who served his Majesty in India for thirty years, partly in the Executive and partly in the Judical line, to offer a few remarks on one aspect of the present position in India?

There are many peculiar difficulties in the administration of justice in that country. One undoubtedly is that many of the high Court judges, appointed in England and sent out in the most profound ignorance of the country and its ways, are far too prone to apply English methods and English standards to the consideration of evidence. It is very difficult for such a judge to realise, what is the simple truth, that in India there is hardly a single case, however true it may be, which is not bolstered up by false testimony. The Indian police are drawn from the Indian people, and they too are constantly given to supporting true cases by perjured evidence. Indeed, according to Indian ethics, it is quite correct when one knows that a certain person is guilty to provide the evidence necessary to convince the Court of the fact! Then the police themselves labour under another difficulty. They have no friends. The people are not ready and anxious to help them, and when they get into Court it is the fashion for counsel for the defence to accuse them of every kind of enormity, and judges are not always carrful enough to make allowances for their difficulties, or to protect them from unjust attack. If anything is said about an individual case of possible misconduct, it is distorted into an accusation against the whole force. A very notorious instance of this occurred lately. The judges in the Gulab Sahu case, of which so much was heard in Parliament at question time, expressed doubts as to whether there might not have been police torture. But they gave utterance to a very high tribute to the general efficiency and integrity of the police of their province. Needless to say, this last was never quoted. The Indian police is no better and no worse than any other force recruited from Indians. It contains good and bad, but it is very far from deserving the unmeasured abuse which is so often poured out upon it, and which adds so greatly to its difficulties.

It is to be regreted also that the relations between the Judicial services and the Executive are not always all that could be wished. This is a very old story, but none the less unsatisfactory for that. The work in the Executive line is pleasanter and easier, the opportunities of distinction greater, and the prizes open to it higher, and three is undoubtedly a certain soreness of feeling in the Judicial line at the greater advantages enjoyed by their brethern in the "Executive." The complete seperation of the "Judicial" from the "Executive" appears to me most undesirable. Rather let appointments be more easily interchangeable, so that the "personnel" of each may know and realise the difficulties of the other. As regards the decisions of "assessors" it must be remembered that such a thing as impartiality is unknown to Indians.

But perhaps the greatest evil of all lies in the extreme difficulty of getting cases decided with sufficient promptitude. One stage of judicial procedure, copied from England, could as a matter of fact be dispensed with, with great advantage—and that is the preliminary investigation and "committal for trial." The judges of one High Court proposed this reform years ago, and it would do much to expedite justice and improve its administration. Another cause of delay is the latitude allowed to Indian counsel. There are interminable cross-examinations and speeches permitted to Indian pleaders and barristers which would not be tolerated for a moment in this country

The Courts, while taking care to protect the innocent, should come to their decisions with due reference to the temperament, condition, and ethical standards of the parties before them, the Executive should do all in their power to improve the police administration, for while the police have suffered much unjust abuse, there is certainly room for considerable improvement. The first necessity for India now is to show a firm and united front against disorder—disorder which is none the less a deadly disease because it draws to itself a spurious sympathy in some quarters by calling itself "political," whereas it is really simply disloyal, criminal and murderous.—I am, sir, yours, SENEX.

It is interesting, as well as satisfactory, to observe that Young China, like Young India, is taking to games, which help to develop the body and promote a healthy love of sport. Liang Tung-yen, the Chinese Foreign Minister, tells me, writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," that it was not so when he was a child. "If my father or mother, or grandfather," said His Excellency, saw me playing a game in the garden, I was at once called indoors and asked:—'Do you want to be a robber or a pirate! Return to your books if you desire to be an official and a gentleman.' Liang Tung-yen observed that the change in the Chinese attitude towards physical training was absolutely necessary if China was to have a strong and an efficient corps of officers, without which she could not hope to preserve her integrity and freedom amid warlike nations.

THE HEAT WAVE IN MOROCCO.

Impressions at Agadir.

In summer-time there is one thing very much lacking in Southern Morocco. Need I say that it is water? Of two things Morocco has more than its legitimate share—sunshine and small stones.

Taken separately and in moderation, sunshine and small stones are harmless and even necessary They are delightful at times when judiciously mixed up by the expert with other ingredients such as brooks, downs, coombes, forests, mares, meadows, and morning mist. But when imprudently brought together undiluted and in large quantities, they form a most awful combination. Sulphur and saltpetre, glycerine and nitro-sulphuric acid, French brandy and Irish stout, are nothing to the compound they form. It is not an earth. It is hell. (As will be seen later, I speak from personal experience.)

THE STONES.

The Albanians have a legend to the effect that, after creating the earth, Allah walked around it carrying on his back a huge bag filled with mountains which he intended to distribute evenly all over the surface of the land. But there was a hole in the bag, and just as the Creator was passing over Albania, scores of mountains tumbled out all at once, with the result that Albania got more than her proper share.

The Moroccans ought to have a similar legend to explain the amazing quantity of stones with which the Atlas mountains are strewn. They are not large stones. If they were I would not complain, for large stones give shade. In fact, most of them are just the proper size for road-mending. Now, Morocco is practically roadless, and in some places on the so-called "highways" between the most important towns it would take a Red Indian or a Boy Scout all his time to tell whether there was a pathway there or not. But by a cruel irony of fate this is exactly the country which has been provided with enough excellent road-mending material, broken to just the proper size, to macadamise for the next hundred years all the streets and roads that can possibly be constructed in it.

Between Mogador and Agadir there are thousands of hills, the spurs of the great Atlas mountains. All of them are strewn with stones. If all the boys in all the world were turned loose on a single one of those mountains and told to throw stones, they would be kept busy till every one of them had died of old age. Now grain cannot very well be grown on rocks, and whatever the Germans or other European colonists can do in the way of agricultural development south of Agadir, they cannot accomplish much in this mountain belt to the north. They would have to work miracles. They would need faith strong enough not only to move mountains out of the way, but also to move a considerable quantity of decent arable land into the cavity left by the roots. Sometimes, during a whole day's march, I did not see as much honest mother-earth as would fill a geranium-pot.

THE SUN.

So much for the stones. Now for the other ingredient of Morocco, the blazing relentless star which the Arabs so justly call the enemy. The wonder is that it allows anything at all to live. Under its rays the countryside is dried up like the ashes of a volcano. For dozens of miles there is not a drop of water, and caravans which have forgotten to fill their water-bottles at the last well are in frightful danger. If a ship's crew were shipwrecked on this torrid coast their joy at escaping from the sea would soon be converted into keen regret that the waves did not suffocate them before handing them over to the far more cruel sun. For nearly all the way between Mogador and Agadir the seashore is deserted, being outside the track of caravans—which cross further inland—and devoid of wells and houses. Thus there would be a hundred chances to one that shipwrecked sailors would wander for days over glistening rocks almost too hot to touch, and that, if ever found, they would be found dead, with blue-black faces and swollen, protruding tongues. They would come, it is true, on wells—I came on them myself—indicative of a time when Morocco was less arid or better administered than it is at present. But they would find the white bottoms of these blighted and accursed wells to be parched as craters, dry as lime-kilns, burnt-up as the bleached bones of the Christian captives who dug them and after whom many of them—including one just outside the battlements of Agadir—are still called "the well of the Christians."

They would come on river-beds—there are two or three between Mogador and Agadir—but these beds do not from source to mouth contain as much water as would extinguish a lighted cigarette. They are simply broad, blindingly white ribbons of smooth, rounded, thirsty stones, hot enough almost to raise blisters on the feet of a camel. And the heat strikes up from them as from a reflector.

There is only one small river to be crossed, the Wada Eitamer, somewhat less than a day's march from Agadir. But this stream is not quite a yard in width, and does not reach to the horses' ankles. A couple of thirsty mules would drink it dry in a few minutes. This, at least, was its condition when I crossed it; and I am afraid that, like the Sus river further south, it disappears altogether in the autumn.

This is the Haha country. An appropriate name for a bare, sandy, stony, mummified, dried-up inferno. In the murderous heat before the noon-day halt, the exhausted traveller sometimes fancies that he hears ringing in his ears the mocking laughter of fiends. It seemed at times to myself as if I were not on the earth at all, but wandering among the extinct volcanoes of some burnt-up planet, where the blaze of a perpetual sun had, billions of years ago, shrivelled and killed all elements of life.

And this, by the bye, is the land flowing with milk and honey, to which philanthropic German capitalists invite the natives of the arid Rhineland, and the peasants of bleak, beerless Bavaria!

One finds it difficult to believe that this relentless, blazing sun is the source of life. It seems rather to be the symbol of death. It is a bully in shining armour which stands over you with dassling, uplifted spear ready to strike through any chink in your defences. From sunrise to sunset your journey is a constant duel with a fencer who has unparalleled skill, but no compassion for the inexpert. Leave an unprotected spot on your temples, an interval between your collar and your heard-dress behind and your surviving friends will afterwards tell how swiftly the merciless sun-god struck. Possibly my dread of the sun is an exaggerated dread due to a residence in early life under the equator, and to what I then saw of "enemy's" methods of warfare. My presentations on the present occasion took the shape of three hats, one on top of the other (I had tried in vain to buy a solar topee in Mogador). An umbrella and an Arab "jellaba" completed my attire. The umbrella, a venerable gamp, was soon, alas! turned inside out, being caught in the branch of a thorny sandarac tree under which I rode. Thus early in the fight, had I to abandon my outer defences and fall back on the three hats. The "jellaba," I should perhaps explain, is a long, flowing white robe, somewhat like an old-fashioned night-shirt. Mine had evidently been intended by the manufacturer for a much taller man than myself, and owing to my copious perspiration it adhered closely to my figure, giving the impression that somebody had considerately thrown a bucket of water over me.

I now realise that the spectacle which I presented might, in Piccadilly, have provoked adverse comment, or worse, simple hilarity. In the desert, however, I was not embarrassed by gibes or cat-calls or any other indications of interest on the part of the one or two Arabs, whom I encountered once or twice a day. Blinded by perspiration those travellers panted feebly past me, each staggering under his own particular load of sunshine, and leaving me to bear mine as best I could. They saw nothing ludicrous in my attire, and I must admit that the comic aspect of the case did not present itself to me until afterwards.

Here I might remark on the mistake lady novelists sometimes make in describing Reginald, the hero, who has just returned from a hunting trip in Africa, as "bronzed." It would be more accurate, though perhaps not quite so poetical, to describe him as "of a rich, tallow-candle tint," for it is not the hunter who has been to Morocco, that is sunburnt, it is the shop-assistant who has been to Margate. The former knows that the exposure of his face means death and his well-protected complexion in consequently of a washed-out and sickly white. The latter is well aware that he can trust the good old British sun to do nothing treacherous.

It is hard to believe that anything can live and thrive under that fiery glare. The presence of birds I can understand, for birds can rapidly fly to distant oases. But snakes, scorpions, and squirrels—where can they get water? I have seen them frolicking about, unconcerned and light hearted, in places where, to reach the nearest well, they would have to travel some eighteen miles, all the way over hot, parched stones. And how, even then, they could get down a deep well, besieged by thirsty caravans, and with an opening no larger than a hat, is more than I can understand. But nature, I suppose, looks after them and provides them with sufficient moisture in the leaves and fruit of trees even as she enables the cocoa-nut tree, the Aloe, and the Aryan to thrive in hot sand or in earth which does not get a shower of rain more than once or twice a year, and the cactus to flourish exceedingly on the face of apparently bare rocks.

THE DESERT.

In the African desert, the European is peculiarly helpless, for, to pass through it, he needs not only water but also fire, unboiled Moroccan well-water often fatal to him. One would imagine that the fierce sun would kill all impurities and shrivel up all noxious germs. On the contrary, it encourages putrefaction and helps all sorts of harmful animalculae to breed on and in the water. A Moorish well in the desert is as unfit for drinking purposes as a Sidney-street sewer. And, to make you still more helpless, your intelligent interpreter is sure to forget about filling your water-bottle with boiled water, just on the day when you have most need of it. My interpreter overlooked this very necessary duty on my last day's journey, the fourth day from Mogador, and as I did not dare to drink from the common water-jar, I had to go without water of any kind. To make things worse, we travelled that day along the sea, whose glistening infinity of water mocked my thirst, whose waves even washed and splashed my horses' feet with dulcet, ironical murmur of invitation. In some places, far from the sea-shore, the rocky road gleamed in the distance exactly as if it were wet. It was a cruel deception, cruel as the mirage in the desert, as the dreams of gushing foutains with which nature visits the slumbers of travellers dying of thirst in the Sahara, just before kindly waking them up to the real facts of the case. For, on coming closer, I found that the rock—evidently a species of marble, superimposed like cement on the limestone—had been brightly polished by the bare feet of innumerable men and by the velvet pads of countless camels until it gleamed as if streaming with water. It had a glaze like China-ware, it shone for hundreds of yards at a time like the bronze toe of the Chief Apostle in St. Peter's at Rome, or like a highly polished marble statue, but, seen at close quarters, it was very far from suggesting humidity. I do not think that even Moses himself would have attempted to draw water from a rock like that. Incidentally, those glassy rocks drew plenty of perspiration from us ere we got the mules safely over their slithering, ice-smooth surface.

To make things still more pleasant for my little caravan, a native report reached us, some hours before we reached Agadir, to the effect that all the water in that town was exhausted. I afterwards discovered indeed that, in summer-time, water has always to be paid for in Agadir. There are no wells in that fortress, and the precious fluid has consequently to be carried uphill daily from Fonti. From daybreak every morning till about 7 a.m., young female slaves and servants are busily employed in this work. Many of the slaves are, by the way, handsome Berber girls, who had probably been lassoed somewhere in the Sahara by Arab salve hunters. I should not think that these young ladies are very bigoted Mahomedans, for, despite the injunction of the Prophet, some of them make no attempt to cover their faces when foreigners pass, while the dark eye, which is always left exposed, dances, as a rule, with suppressed merriment. Gracefully balanced on their heads are water-pitchers, exactly resembling those in Biblical pictures of Rebecca at the well. Many of them may, as a matter of fact, be descendants of Rebecca, for Agadir is famous throughout Morocco for its beautiful jewesses.

To return, however, to a much less pleasant theme—our march. The news that there was no water in Agadir seemed to be confirmed by the appearance of great flocks of sheep which the shepherds were driving away from Agadir owing—so they said—to the utter failure of the water-supply there. The "Brus" (= Prussian), they asserted, had commandeered all the water. My muleteers became so alarmed that they went out of their way to replenish their water-bottles at a well whose water, judging by its appearance, would have given cholera to a crocodile. For the first time during our journey my chief muleteer, a kindly old Moor with a grey beard and a fumed-oak face, took a paternal interest in my thirst, and strongly pressed me to drink this fluid, probably in the hope that he would be spared the necessity of going any further Agadir-wards. We also heard that (1) there was no fodder for animals in Agadir (the "Brus" were also blamed for this); (2) there was a Spanish selling-vessel there; (3) a German bluejacket had killed a native.

Mark well that we heard these reports, not in Shanghai or in Mogador (where they know as little about Agadir as they do of the North Pole), but within sight of Agadir itself. Mysterious Morocco is a great place for news. Agadir is surely destined to have a "live" morning paper with a "guaranteed" largest circulation.—Mr. Francis McCulloch in the "Westminster Gazette" Mr. McCulloch is one of the correspondents, who was recently expelled from Agadir, by the Moroccan authorities.

NEGRO LYNCHINGS.

The Black Peril in America.

"If Europeans understood the negro character as well as Americans do they might not be so free to condemn the occasional resort to lynch law," commented a well-informed American traveller recently concerning the burning of a negro murderer at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, on Monday.

"At the same time," he continued, "I do not want to give the impression that the American people are any more lawless than other nations, or that their more or less frequent lynching of negro law-breakers is the result of hysterical race prejudice. Sometimes, of course, impartiense over the ordinarily tardy justice of the courts helps to bring matters to a head, but the real cause behind every case is self-protection. This applies particularly to the Southern States, where most of the lynchings occur. There are now over ten million negroes in the United States, and fully two-thirds of these are to be found in the South. Every southern city, town, and village has its negro district, the population of which outnumbers the white population in a ratio of ten to one. Although they furnish the majority of the plantation labour of the South, especially in the cotton belt, the black men are proverbially lazy, and will not work while there are any chickens left to be stolen or a vote to be sold.

"The former slave owners knew how to handle the negro and keep him in his place but his enfranchisement after the Civil War gave him a political power that turned his head. Public office and absolute equality with the white man led him into many political excesses. A negro Governor was elected in Louisiana, while the Washington Government appointed many negroes to high offices. Recognising their danger, the white communities quietly organised a great political movement, and ultimately succeeded in regaining control by practically disfranchising the negro population.

RESULT OF EDUCATION.

"The cry of 'shotgun Government' aroused the unthinking sympathies of the Northern States, and all sorts of societies were organised for the education of the negro and the betterment of his conditions. This was a fatal mistake, for education have the new generation of the black man an exaggerated idea of his importance. His idea of improvement was equality with the white race, and his chief conception of the equality was the possession of a white wife. From that time on it was unsafe for a white women, or even a child, to go out unescorted after dark. They were insulted on the streets and murdered in the country districts whenever found alone. Ordinary convictions and prison sentences failed to check this epidemic of crime in the black belt of the South.

"Lynchings were accordingly resorted to. Many negroes were hanged and others were shot, while a few were burned at the stake. Americans as a whole do not approve the latter barbaric mode of punishment, but some of these cases are so horribly brutal and shocking that only burning seems to fit the crime. It is often necessary to strike terror into the heart of the negro before he can be controlled. It finally become necessary to segregate the negro entirely in the South. He was barred from living in the same neighbourhood as the white man, and compelled to ride in separate compartments on tramcars and railway trains. Only the galleries theatres were open to him, and he had to have his own churches and public houses, for no white barman or waiter would serve a negro with either a drink or a meal.

"This method of treatment served to check the criminal tendencies of the black man in a measure, but eternal vigilance was still the price of safety. Attracted by the sentimental sympathy to be found there, the younger negroes began to migrate to the Northern States, where they rewarded the kindness show them with increasing insolence. New York to-day is full of them, and the insulting of white women on the streets by flashily dressed negroes is a matter of common occurrence. Up on the west side between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-ninth streets sanguinary battles between negro gangs and the police occur almost every week, while white men who wander into that neighbourhood are frequently robbed and beaten, sometimes murdered.

A NEW YORK CRUSADE.

"It was not so very long ago that even New York finally lost its patience, and when a popular police hero was beliberately and brutally murdered in Eighth-avenue, a general riot broke out. Self-constituted vigilance committees patrolled the streets, and whenever a negro was seen he was driven to cover. A few even were shot and wounded, though none was killed. The lesson was a salutary one at the time, but the negro quickly forgets, and conditions are again ripening for a serious climax there. It was probably a similar situation of long standing that led to the recent lynching in Pennsylvania, the first that ever occurred in that State, founded by William Penn and his peaceful Dutch associates. There is, by the way, a peculiar significance in this last lynching that should not be overlooked. It shows that the northern States, which heaped so much abuse upon the South for its harsh treatment, are at last beginning to understand the real nature of the black man, and that no amount of education can lift him above the limitations placed upon him by Nature.

"By the black man I mean the negro, not the Indian. It is a question of race, not of colour. Even the most elightened negro will some time or other show a sudden reversion to type, especially in his attitude towards women. England will realise this some day, for the word has been spread abroad through the United States that England is a paradise for the black man. Here he is received on an equal footing, and even welcomed into your houses. As a consequence every steamer is bringing more American negroes to this country. They are well enough behaved now, I dare say, but wait till their rapidly increasing number gives them more confidence in themselves. Then you will understand why Americans resort to lynchings occasionally."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE COMING MODES.

With the autumn season, writes a correspondent in "mail week," we shall see the triumph of the white felt hat, for Paris has approved it. The news of its success has spread, and at Continental spas it has appeared and has been promptly invested in by the elegantes. As to the shape, it is Protean. Before the milliner decides how she will manipulate it, it is a cone shaped thing with the tiniest brim imaginable. Bright-hued birds that would puzzle the most learned ornithologist to find a name for, are pressed into service for its decoration, also large soft white wings across which are bands of white plumage with black chenille "tails" in emulation of ermine. This, and other similar small shapes, are reserved for morning wear. For "dress" occasions the hats seem larger than ever, flatter, and more be plumed. Exquisite, long, and "fluffy" ostrich feathers are seen, one large, lengthy one sufficing for the biggest shape procurable. The all-black hat continues in favour, and the black chapeau with a mole-coloured feather has staunch adherents. For a charming hat is needed a charming frock, and it is good to relate that the new modes will satisfy the most exacting woman. The little, short coatee is to have a great success, simply because it is vastly pleasing. It can also be adjusted over the plain little rocks of Magyar persuasion, of which most of us have quite a collection, a circumstance that will enhance its popularity. On a pale grey frock of marquisette, for example there will be a taffeta coatee in cerise, or souple satin in Nattier blue.

THE FRENCH INFLUENCE.

On gowns composed of light fabrics such as voile-de-soie and crepe-de-chine there are deep flounces applied from the knees of the fabric edged with tiny ruches and sometimes frills of lace in the same shade as the gown. There are distinct signs that the tendency during the autumn season will be towards a more "frilly" effect. The Marie-Antoinette fichu, which is so soft and graceful, especially for young girls, is used with good effect on tea and dinner frocks. A pretty fichu I saw on a white point d'esprit frock, posed over a slip of rose-petal pink satin, with innumerable frills at the hem, had a wide band of finely tucked mousseline-de-soie to the knees, edged each side with ruchings of Malines lace. The fichu was of the same fabric, also lace-bedecked, and provided with long ends which were caught in at the left side of the waist with clump of white velvet cherries faintly flushed with pink. The little bebe sleeves also had tucked mousseline-de-soie cuffs edged on both sides with lace ruching. A tiny "necklet" of cerise velvet with an old French paste slide and clasp was worn with this toilette and excellently well became its wearer, a brightfaced, dark-haired girl. Skirts are certainly fuller, although where the extra fullness comes from is not easily to be discovered. The double skirt is to be with us again, and in the prettiest guise shows a square tunic-like arrangement which reaches to the knees and is slit up at the sides. This, worn with the blouse coatee, or basqued bodice, as it was called not so long since, constitutes a charming three-decker frock for the tall and slender. But alas! the little woman so attired will be quite lost. At present the effect aimed at is not exactly voluminous, but it tends that way. By the way, peeping from under a white voile frock with irregular shaped black spots on it I saw some lizard-skin souliers which were admirable with the toilette, and completely bewitched me. I am wondering what hose accompanied them, whether white, grey, or white and black. I can't imagine, and I shall never know now. It seems to me it would be best to match the greyish patches on the shoes. The suggestion is yours and you choose, since the problem will certainly arise when these fascinating shoes arrive in greater numbers. At present they are rarely seen.

NEW SHOE IDEAS.

Another pretty shoe for a "magpie" toilette has a patent golosh with a slashed patent "upper," through which one glimpses, white suede. White hose for these, please! There is, too, the black shoe with white antelope upper, which also calls for white stockings. This combination, though quite dainty and smart, yet reminds me irresistibly of the time when black cloth boots with elastic sides were worn, usually by housekeepers with big feet, I think. It may not be so; little feet may have been clothed in this peculiar footgear; but my impression dates from seeing a farce in which a housekeeper with large pedal extremities was so shod. Ah! I had almost forgotten that ladies in the reign of George III. wore black "ankle" strap shoes and white hose, and wore them with grace. I have seen them at the Playhouse. All through the spring and summer season we have been wearing gay colours, and it doth appear that we are to continue in this pleasant way. There have been evolved some picturesque and magnificent evening wraps in colours that will delight the artist. To tell of them would take much space, so I confine myself to the mention of a simple, practical wrap which deserves the affection it will win. It is a big military cape carried out in red cloth, the shade that is called "cardinal," and it is lined with swan's-down. The effect is admirable over the white or pale-hued frocks of the "jeune fille," and truly it is a "comfy" garment to own.

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A Clergyman

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Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

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BOMBAY BARRISTERS AND THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL 1871.

Anent the article—The Bar and the Public—Protection for witnesses—that appeared in a recent issue, we give below—from the old file of "Bombay Gazette (17th August 1871) the text of a Petition from the Members of the Bombay Bar. Europeans and Native, to Lord Mayo with reference to certain sections on the Indian Evidence Bill, 1871, which sections, the signatories to the petition contended, were in derogation of the privilege and position of the members of the Bar. It being forty-one years since the date of the Petition, it is sure to interest the Bench and the Bar alike.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Earl of Mayo, K. P., G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The Petition of the undersigned Barristers-at-Law and Advocates practising in the High Court of Judicature at Bomby.

Showeth,—I. Your petitoners desire to address your Excellency in Council in regard to the provisions contained in chapter 13, secs. 140 to 148, both inclusive and sec. 158 of the Indian Evidence Bill, published in the "Gazette of India," of the 24th day of June 1871.

II. Your petitioners trust that your Excellency in Council will, before declaring those provisions to be law, consider the following brief statement of your petitioners' views on the subject.

III. Your petitioners have first to observe (and they do so with great mortification) that certain passages occur in the authorized reports published in the "Gazette of India" of the speeches of members of your Excellency's Legislative Council in the debate on the Bill in question which cast serious imputations on the general body of legal practitioners in India, in respect either of their integrity or of their professional qualifications, and which, in the instance at least of one of those members, appear to contemplate the extinction of the profession of barrister-at-law in India. Portions, too, of the draft Report of the Select Committee who presented the said Bill are open to no other construction, as, for instance, the statement—"That the English system under which the Bench and Bar act together and play their respective parts independently and the professional organization on which it rests, does not as yet exist in this country, and will not for a very long course of time be introduced."

IV. Your petitioners beg strongly to represent that in their opinion, not only the members of the English Bar in India, but also very many vakils, are gravely wronged by such expressions on the part of members of your Excellency's Legislative Council and of the Select Committee in charge of the said Bill.

V. Your petitioners confidently assert that the system described in the terms above stated by the Select Committee, with all the advantages which they admit to be its incidents, has existed in at any rate the Presidency towns for a very considerable number of years. It is further your petitioners' conviction that the influences of that system have, for some time past, been and are still surely spreading throughout the country, and are at the present time by no means confined to English barristers, but extend to and supply with rules and principles for guidance in professional matters, all the vakils of late years admitted to practise in the Presidency towns (and who have been so brought into contact with members of the English bar and with Judges selected from that bar), and also a considerable number of vakeels practising in Mofussil District Courts.

VI. Your petitioners believe that during the past few years, very great improvement has taken place among vakils, as a class, both in respect of integrity, industry, and of professional knowledge. The High Court of Bombay, in particular, has frequently expressed a very favourable opinion of the honour, learning and skill of the vakils practising in that Court, and your petitioners are convinced that there are few, if any, Judges on the Bench, either of the High Court or of courts in the mofussil, who will not bear testimony to the fact of such improvement and to the valuable assistance which vakils afford to the Courts in which they practise.

VII. Your petitioners urge that this is a state of things which cannot but be regarded with satisfaction, and that it belongs to your Excellency's Government by every means in its power to encour age rather than to depreciate the existing bent of tone and feeling of advocates (of whatever designation) now practising in the Indian Courts, and to foster to the utmost their emulation of the sentiments which have, as a general rule, distinguished those (wherever found) who have been nurtured in the traditions of the English bar.

VIII. Your petitioners would represent that, in their opinion, some of the provisions of the Bill in question not only do not recognize the actual state of the legal profession in India, and its probable speedy improvement, but will tend to place the advocate in a position of greater subservience to the discretionary power of the Judge than is even now the case, and thus constitute a serious obstacles in the way of the former rendering that independent assistance to the administration of justice which he is otherwise able to afford. The provisions in question impliedly, if not expressly, encourage the Judge to take the whole conduct of a trial into his own hands, and must, your petitioners submit, operate, to stifle all feeling of self-respect on the part of advocates, and to check the growth among them of those qualities of the English bar which have been found by experience to contribute potently to the efficient administration of justice, and have furnished sufficient guarantees alike of a respectful bearing towards Judges and of the avoidance of unnecessarily oppressive and insulting treatment of witnesses; these provisions in short will, in your petitioners' opinion, have the effect of gradually effacing from India the order of advocates, in the real sense of that term.

IX. Your petitioners would next invite the attention of your Excellency in Council to some of the difficulties which will (if the anticipations of your petitioners be correct) occur in case the provisions in question be enacted and applied in practice,

X. (Sections 140 and 148.) Your petitioners [redacted] be compelled to answer [redacted] his credit, inasmuch as [redacted] most direct evidence of [redacted]cations relate. Under [redacted] not be compelled to answer [redacted]nvicted of perjury, or [redacted] Judge had told him [redacted]n a way that wholly [redacted]hilst in the latter case [redacted] so expressed himself, could not be given in evidence under Section 148.

XI. (Section 141.) The express written instructions contemplated by this section will be a complete innovation in practice, and in many cases it will be impossible to obtain them, as for instance when a party to a suit cannot write, and his agent is perhaps temporarily absent from Court. Moreover, the names of the witnesses of one party are seldom, if ever, known beforehand to the other, and the knowledge of a fact warranting or suggesting questions directed to a witness's credit often comes first in the course of the hearing, and even from some previous answer given by the witness while in the box. In such cases, it would be frequently impossible or inconvenient to obtain, for the purpose of cross-examination, instructions in writing, and under the signature of a party or his agent. It would be impossible, for instance, for a suitor resident in England to give the requisite written instructions, and few agents would, it is probable, be found bold enough to risk drawing on themselves, on behalf of absent principals, the penalties provided by Sections 143, 145. Moreover, the party or his agent is not always by any means the person best informed as to the antecedents of a hostile witness Important instructions for cross-examination are often derived from other and quite trustworthy sources: yet Section 141 will operate to prevent any question being put upon such last mentioned instructions. Again, it would be most inconvenient in the course of a prisoner's defence to interrupt the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution in order to procure written instructions from the prisoner at the bar (assuming him able to write) for every question tending to injure their character. It ought to be here added that the defence of a prisoner will, under this section, be in many cases made impracticable, for no one who has had experience of the manner in which instructions are prepared by prisoners unprovided with professional help, and unable to communicate with their counsel in a language common to both, can suppose it possible to apply to those instructions, any one of the onerous conditions which this section imposes in respect of the conduct of cases at large.

XII. (Section 142.) This section gives to all Courts (arbitrators and commissioners being by Section 3 included in the term) the powers of commitment for contempt which have hitherto been possessed by Courts of Record only, so that a Subordinate Judge, or Magistrate of the lowest class, will have absolute discretion to order the imprisonment of any barrister-at-law or other advocate, be his distinction what it may, and not even excepting Her Majesty's Advocate General at either of the Presidencies, for asking a question warranted, it may be, by his own personal knowledge of the fact, but in regard to which he has not remembered that he ought to get himself provided with written instructions.

XIII. (Sections 143, 144, 145, 148.) The operation of these sections may often, it seems to your petitioners, lead to serious miscarriage of justice. Let it be supposed, for instance, that a witness has been asked (from written and signed instructions) whether he was at a certain time and place convicted of perjury, and that he has in answer denied that he was so convicted. It will be in the discretion of the Judge, without any inquiry as to the fact of such conviction, to endorse his memorandum on the document containing the written instructions, and deliver it into the witnesses' hands. The imputation suggested by the instructions may be true, and the instructions altogether accurate, or the imputation may be true in substance, while the instructions may be inaccurate as to date place, or some immaterial particular, or the imputation may be untrue, but suggested under a "bona fide" mistake; or, lastly the witness into whose possession the document containing the instructions has been given by the Judge may dishonestly alter the document. In all the above cases it will be in the power of the witness, by mere production in a Criminal Court of the written instructions with the Judge's memorandum thereon, to obtain the conviction for defamation of the party or his agent who signed the instructions, and it will be difficult, if not impossible for the latter to prove any dishonest alteration of the document subsequent to the date of the Judge's memorandum, or in any way to explain his conduct or defend himself without which he must submit to be found guilty "ex parte." At the same time he may prosecute the witness for having given false evidence by denying the imputation suggested. Assuming this letter prosecution to be successful, the double conviction (of the party or his agent for defamation in suggesting the question, and of the witness for giving false evidence in answering it) which will have resulted under these sections, will, it seems to your petitioners, be an anomaly most discreditable to the administration of justice in India. It may be added that under these sections, it will be the law that an advocate without written instructions, asking a witness if in a former suit the Court did not tell him he was a man unworthy of credit, would be guilty of a contempt of Court; the client, if he gave written and signed instructions for such a question, whether in good faith or not, might be tried for defamation and yet a writer in a newspaper spreading far and wide the fact that such and such a witness had been disbelieved by the Court, would be entitled to the benefit of the 5th exception of Section 499 of the Penal Code.

XIV (Section 146-7) .It must be often impossible for the Judge, who as a matter of course can know little or nothing of the facts of the case, and at any rate not so much as the advocate, to form a correct opinion in the course of the trial as to the necessity of question. The exercise by a Judge of his powers under these sections would often frustrate the whole effect of cross-examination. For instance, the question put in cross-examination by Sir J. Coleridge to the claimant in the case of Tichborne vs. Lushington, now pending in the Court of Common Pleas in England, might have been almost all forbidden by the presiding Judge, if these sections had been law there. Your petitioners submit that the means at the disposal of Courts to prevent advocates from abusing their right of cross-examination are already sufficiently ample, and Judges who know and are able to perform their duties (and to none others, in your petitioner' humble opinion should the wide discretionary powers proposed to be given to the Court by the provisions in questions be intrusted) ought always to be able effectually to use those means. A Judge, for example, can tell a witness that in the opinion of the Court a certain question need not be answered, and a Judge can also express his opinion of the conduct of an advocate who carries cross-examination too far, in a manner to which your petitioners apprehend most advocates would be found sufficiently sensitive.

XV. (Section 158). Your petitioners do not find any good reasons why a Judge should be at liberty to interpose during a trial irrelevant questions, and they would urge that such a proceeding on the part of the Court might entirely prevent an advocate from doing justice to his client's case. Discretionary power almost without limit cannot, your petitioners venture to think, be safely bestowed on all Judges, especially in India, where, except in a few large towns, publicity is not given to their proceedings. The Select Committee who have settled the Bill themselves appear to be of opinion that practical training and matured experience are not always attributes of Indian Judges, and your petitioners submit that, untempered by such qualities, the exercise by Judges of all but absolute discretion can have no good effect, but must tend to render them blind to their own defects, and to promote in them a disposition to impatience and opinionativeness. Your petitioners cannot help anticipating that such shortcomings will become (through the operation of this and the other sections in question) of more frequent occurrence among Judges than happily dishonesty or incapacity now are among advocates or vakils.

XVI. Your petitioners trust that your Excellency in council will be pleased to omit from the Indian Evidence Bill, the section specified in the first paragraph of this petition, on the ground that these provisions, if enacted, would be an addition to the law alike unnecessary and objectionable, in itself a grave reproach to the Bar, whose independence and usefulness it will go far to extinguish, and an almost insuperable obstacle to the free and fair administration of public justice.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) George Atkinson, Serjeant-at Law.
T. Chisholm Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
Geo. Taylor, Barrister-at-Law.
C. J. Mayhew, Barrister-at-Law.
John Marriott, Barsister-at-Law.
Andrew R Scoble, Barrister-at-Law.
J. Philip Green, Barrister-at-Law.
C. P. Cooper, Barrister-at-Law.
T. B. Ferguson, Barrister-at-Law.
M. Henry Starling, Barrister-at-Law.
F. L. Latham, Barrister-at-Law.
Charles F. Farran, Barrister-at Law.
Jones Q. Pigot, Barrister-at-Law.
Reginald M. O. Branson, Barrister-at-Law.
John Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law.
E. Tyrell Leith, Barrister-at-Law.
Budroodeen Tyebjee, Barrister-at-Law.
W. Webb, Barrister-at-Law.
Phirozshah M. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law.
B. Wagle, Advocate.
Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, Barrister-at-Law
Basil Lang, Barrister-at Law.
Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Barrister-at-Law.
John Duncan Inverarity, Barrister-at-Law.
Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, Barrister-at-Law.

THE SECTIONS REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE PETITION.

140. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the witness shall not be compelled to answer it, and if he does answer it or refuses to answer it, no evidence shall be given of any such answer or refusal to answer in any subsequent suit or proceeding except a criminal prosecution of such witness for giving false evidence by such answer.

141. No such question as is mentioned in section one hundred and forty shall be asked by any barrister, advocate, attorney, pleader, or other agent without express written instructions signed by the party on whose behalf he appears, or by the agent of such party.

142. When any such question is asked by any such barrister, attorney, pleader, or agent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require from the person asking it the production of such written authority and if he does not produce it, or if when produced it appears to the Court insufficient to authorize the question asked, the person asking such question shall be deemed to have committed a contempt of Court; but no such barrister, attorney, pleader, or agent shall be held to have committed any other offence, or to have subjected himself to any civil proceedings by asking any such question.

143. The Judge may, if he thinks fit, take possession of such written instructions, upon their production, and write upon them a memorandum identifying the document as one called for by him under the power hereby conferred upon him, and specifying the time, place, and occasion on which, and the person by whom, the question suggested in them was asked. The Judge shall sign such memorandum with his name and official title, and deliver the instructions and memorandum to the person of whom the question was asked. Upon the production in any civil or criminal proceeding of any document purporting to be such a document, the Court shall presume that it is genuine, and that the person signing it published the imputation suggested by it with the intention of harming the reputation of the person of whom it was asked.

144. When any such question is asked by any party to any suit or proceeding, the Judge may make a memorandum of the question or questions asked, and the answers given to them, and sign the name, and give such memorandum to the witness of whom such question was asked.

145. No such instructions and no such questions shall be deemed to fall within any of the exceptions to section four hundred and ninety-nine of the Indian Penal Code or to be a privileged communication, merely, because the instructions were given, or because the question was asked under the provisions of this Act.

146. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue or to matters absolutely necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

147. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy or which though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

148. When a witness has been asked and has answered any question which is relevant to the inquiry only in so far as it tends to test his veracity or credibility, no evidence shall be given to contradict him; but if he answers falsely, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Exception 1.—If a witness is asked whether he has been previously convicted of any crime and does not admit it, evidence may be given of his previous conviction.

Exception 2.—If a witness is asked any question tending to impeach his impartiality, and answers it by denying the facts suggested, he may be contradicted.

158. The Judge may ask any question he pleases in any form at any time of any witness about any fact relevant or irrelevant, or may order the production of any document or thing, and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question.

Provided that this section shall not authorize any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question or to produce any document which under any provision of this Act he would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce, if the question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party, nor shall it authorize any Judge to dispense with primary evidence of any document, except in the cases hereinbefore excepted.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Proposed Legislation.

It was announced on Empire Day that the Asiatic difficulty in the Transvaal had been provisionally settled on lines acceptable to the Transvaal Indian community as well as to the Imperial and the Union Governments, says the "Times." General Botha then stated that all Asiatics now in South Africa and thirty recently deported to India would be allowed to apply for registration within six months; that six educated Indians would be admitted annually without registration; and finally, that well educated and well-known Asiatic would be exempted on application from giving their thumb-prints. These provisions will, it is understood, be embodied in a Bill to be introduced by Mr. Smuts in the next Session of the Union Parliament on lines similar to that which was withdrawn at the close of the last Session. The following article from the lines Johnesburg correspondent explains the main features of that Bill and of the situation with which it was intended to deal. It may be premused from General Botha's statement that the new difficulty regarding the Free State Province which revealed itself in the discussions of the Bill has been disposed of, like the earlier ones, by the terms of the new settlement.

The "Tsmes" of Aug. 14 contains the following elucidation of the situation from its Johannesburg correspondent:—

Mr. Smuts's Immigration Restriction Bill passed its second reading in the House of Assembly without a division on March 13, but unexpected difficulties caused the consideration of the Bill in Committee to be postponed, and it was one of the many which had to be dropped when the Session ended on April 25. In spite, however, of its untimely fate, the Bill is of importance as marking a new stage in the history of South Africa's Asiatic problem, and as embodying the policy which is almost certain ultimately to govern the settlement of this thorny question.

The passive resistance movement in the Transvaal has been so notorious as to require but little comment. It had its origin in an organised attempt on the part of the Asiatic community, and especially the British Indians under the guidance of Mr. M K. Gandhi, an able and tenacious leader, to resist the enforcement of the Asiatic law of 1907, the first important measure passed though Parliament after the grant of responsible government. This law required the registration of Asiatics lawfully resident in the Transvaal, and in connection with such registration made compulsory the giving of fingerprints for identification purposes. In the early days of 1908 a compromise was arrived at, under which the Asiatics undertook to register them selves voluntarily, and later in the year a new law was passed to give effect to this compromise. The law of 1908 differed from that of 1907 in form rather than in substance, but it is one of the curious facts connected with this controversy that the out ward form of a measure has often been treated as o greater importance than its practical effect. At the last moment, however, the 1908 compromise broke down; the Asiatics contended that the new Bill was not a complete fulfilment of the Government's pledges, while the Government, represented by General Smuts, complained that the Asiatic leaders demanded fresh concessions which formed no part of the original compromise.

The result was that, though the new law was passed, the passive resistance movement continued, and numbers of respectable Indians, who defied the provisions of the Transvaal law either by entering the Colony when prohibited from doing so or by refusing to be registered or to carry registeration certificates, have suffered imprisonment during the last three years. Two main grievances were put forward as justifying the continuance of the passive resistance movement—(1) the non-repeal of the law of 1907, which remained on the Statute Book though for almost all practical purposes its place had been taken by the new and so-called "voluntary" Registration Act of 1908; and (2) the resolute refusal of the Transvaal Government to admit any new Asiatic immigrants. This last point was the point of substance; it was contended that not only was the prohibition of Asiatic immigration contained, though in a disguised from, in the Immigration Act of 1907 an insult to all Asiatics, but that is enforcement involved a serious hardship on the Indian community of the Transvaal, who were thereby debarred from securing the services of teachers, doctors, and ministers of their own race born and trained elsewhere,

EXISTING POPULATION.

The distribution of the existing Asiatic population in the provinces of the Union, which has been referred to as the third factor in the situation, is roughly as follows:—Natal, over 100,000, of whom about 40,000 are indentured Indians with their wives and children, and more than 60,000 are free Indians, either born in the country or who have remained after completing their service under indentures; Transvaal, 7,000 or 8,000 (the number appears to have decreased by some 2,000 or 3,000 as compared with the figures of the1904 census); Cape Colony, about 10,000; Free State, a small number not definitely ascertained. The other provinces are united in the determination to confine the Natal Indians to Natal. The Transvaal is the province most affected by this question, because is atonce the most attractive to the Indians, owing to the opportunities of trade which it offers, and the most easily accessible by land from Natal. The native territories of Basutoland and Pondoland have acted as efficient barriers in preventing the Indians from Natal entering Cape Colony by land, while the Free State has offered comparatively few attraction to the Natal Indians, and a severe Asiatic exclusion law has been in force in that province since 1890. The main object of the Transvaal Asiatic registration laws has been to put a stop to the influx of Natal Indians across the border, and since these laws have been in operation that influx has practically ceased. t may safely be asserted that the Transvaal would never have consented to enter into Union had the throwing open of its gates to the existing Indian population of Natal been part of the price demanded.

Such then being the main factors of the situation, Mr Smuts by his Immigration Restriction Bill set out to achieve three objects—(1) to provide effectual safeguards against further Asiatic immigration into the Union (2) to conciliate the Indians of the Transvaal by removing their principal grievances and thereby to secure the final cessation of the passive resistance movement and of the grave embarrassment which that movement has to the Imperial Government and 3 to confine the Indian population of Natal to that province.

The first two objects he proposed to achieve by the means suggested to him by Lord Crewe in his despatch of Oct. 7—viz. the repeal of the Transvaal Asiatic Act of 1907 (this would leave the registration on Asiatics in the Transwaal to be governed solely by the Act of 1908, referred to above), the removal from the Immigration Act of any differential bar to the entrance of Asiatics as such, and differential administration of the Act so as to exclude all Asiatics with the exception of a strictly limited number of educated men. The Bill provided that the term "prohibited immigrant" should include "any person who, when an immigration officer dictates to him not less than fifty words in the language selected by such officer, fails to write out those words in that language to the satisfaction of the officer." This clause is practically taken from the Australian Commonwealth Act of 1901, except that in that Act the language selected must be a "European" language. It will be observed (1) that the immigration officers is not obliged to apply the language test under this clause to all immigrants it is a matter entirely within his discretion whether he will apply it or not in any particular case; and (2) that as the immigration officers can select for the purpose of the test any language he likes he has absolute powers under this clause, by an intelligent selection of the language to be employed, to exclude any immigrant, however excellent his educational attainments may be. As Mr. Smuts said in moving the second reading of the Bill the clause is not intended to supply a uniform education test: the intention is "to use it merely as a differential test, to use is as a weapon by means of which they would be able to keep out the sort of person who would be no good to the Union."

The third object, the exclusion of Natal Indians from the other provinces of the Union, was to be achieved by providing that the movement between provinces of persons domiciled in any province should be regulated by the laws in force immediately prior to the commencement of the new Act; and that any person moving from one province to another in contravention of such laws might be treated in the province which he had unlawfully entered as a prohibited immigrant.

The Bill was put forward by Mr. Smuts as a measure of which the Imperial Government had approved, and it appeared from Lord Crewe's despatch of Oct. 7 that the leaders of the Transvaal Indians were pledged to acceptance of a settlement on the lines indicated in the despatch and adopted in the Bill.

A NEW DIFFICULTIES.

Unfortunately, however, a new difficulty has presented itself from an unexpected quarter, the Free State. That province has hitherto been practically immune from difficulties in connection with Asiatic. By a law passed in 1890, Asiatics were forbidden to settle in the State or remain there for more than two months without permission of the President. The effect of this law, which has never been repealed, has been to restrict the Asiatic population of the province within very narrow limits. The Free State members of the Union Parliaments objected strongly to the immunity hitherto enjoyed by their province being, as the hought, imperilled by the proposal that the dozen or so educated Asiatic immigrants who were to be allowed annually to pass the language test under the new law should be free to settle in any province of the Union. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that any appreciable number of such immigrants would ever be attracted to the Free State, where so few of their compatriots reside, but the mere possibility that some might do so was enough to bring one Free State member after another to his feet in solemn protest. Mr. Smuts seems to have quailed before this storm, for from correspondence between himself and Mr. Gandhi, which has since been published, it appears that he is unwilling to exempt the educated Asiatic immigrants from the provisions of the old Free State law, though he is fully prepared to exempt them from the provisions of the Transvaal Registration Law of 1908. Mr. Smuts's weakening on this point appears to have given the Asiatic leaders fair ground for complaint. The value of the concession which they are demanding is more sentimental than practical; but it is of the essence of the proposed settlement that sentimental considerations shall be taken into account.

Mr. H. S L. Polak writes to the "Times" of Aug. 23:—

Sir,—Will you, with your usual courtesy, permit me to add a few words in elucidation of a passage in the admirable summary of the Asiatic problem in South Africa by your Johannesburg correspondent in your issue of the 14th inst. Dealing with the difficulty raisedby the Free-State members of Parliament to which your correspondent refers in terms sympathetic to the Indian contention, Mr Gandhi wrote to General Smuts on April 22 as follows:—

"An assurance should be given that legislation will be passed next Sessions repealing Act 2 of 1907 (the earlier registration law), subject to the reservation of the rights of minor children in terms of the Chotabhai judgment, and restoring legal equality as to the immigration of Asiatics into the Transvaal and maintaining existing rights. If the racial bar in the present Immigration Act of the Transvaal is removed by a general Bill, such Bill should naturally be free from a racial bar throughout the Union."

On the same day the following reply was received from General Smuts:—

"The Minister intends introducing legislation during the next Session of Parliament to repeal Act 2 of 1907, subject to the reservation of the rights of minor children. In devising such legislation the Minister intends to introduce provisions giving legal equality for all immigrants, with however, differential treatment of an administrative as distinct from a statutory character."

The Transvaal Indians for whom I am authorised to speak interpret General Smuts's declaration as an undertaking that if a general Immigration Bill is brought forward next year it will remove the racial bar even as regards the Free State. On this under standing passive resistance has been suspended. It should be clearly understood that the above settlement applies to the Transvaal only, and that the Indians of the Cape Colony and Natal lay emphasis on the following passage in Lord Crewe's despatch to Lord Gladstone of Oct. 7 last:—

"I ought to add that any solution [of the immigration problem] which prejudices or weakens the present position of Indians in the Cape Colony or Natal would not be acceptable to his Majesty's Government."

Thanet House, 231.2 Strand, W. C., Aug. 17.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th September, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...		...	...
Teheran ...	8	10	40 a.m.	4	19
Suez	8	1	45 p.m.	...	55

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Presidency Match.

THE PARSI TEAM.

The following have been selected to play for the Parsis against the Presidency at Poona, next week:—

1 Dr. M. E. Pavri, (captain).
2 Mr. J. P. Canteenwalla,
3 Mr. S. F. Madon,
4 Mr. M. B. Wacha,
5 Mr. K. B. Mistry, (Ajmere).
6 Mr. R. E. Mody,
7 Mr. S. M. Chothia,
8 Mr. D. K. Kapadia,
9 Mr. D. D. Driver,
10 Mr. P. D. Chothia,
11 Mr. M. D. Parekh.

Reserves: Mr. P. D. Kapadia and Mr. M. D Umrigar.

Umpire: Mr. J. L. Billimoria.

Owing to the absence of K. M. Mistry, J. S Warden, M. D. Bulsara, R. P. Meherhomji and H. F. Mulla, the Parsis have been able this time to get together only a moderate Eleven which, though it contains nine players who have at one time or another participated in the Presidency fiatures, is a much weaker combination than previous teams. Canteenwalla and P. D. Chothia are two new comers, the former being a good wicket keeper while the latter has knocked up some useful scores this reason for the Parsi Gymkhana.

Bombay vs. Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

Fair weather with perhaps just a trifle too much sun favoured the annual fixture to day between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas. Bombay went in first and put together 167, Brooke, Mackenzie and Sanderson giving good display. In the afternoon when Poona went in, it became cloudy but rain held off. Major Greig who seems to be in great form made a grand stand with Capt. Tillard, each batsman claiming 110 and 124 as result of the day's play, Capt. Grieg is still batting. The Game will be resumed to-morrow. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Watts, b Tillard	...	8
Mr F Stileman, b Tillard	...	5
Capt Houghton, b Southey	...	15
Mr F R Brooke, b Southey	...	47
Mr R T Mackenzie, b Southey	...	34
Mr P M Sanderson, b Southey	...	23
Mr R G Elliott, b Southey	...	0
Capt Byrne, b Southey	...	1
Mr R Marr, b Tillard	...	16
Mr A M Clarke, b Tillard	...	0
Mr B C Marsh, not out	...	0
Extras	...	18
Total		... 167

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt W Mackenzie, b Marr	...	6
Major Greig, batting	...	... 110
Mr Auret, b Watts	...	13
Mr Tennant, c Byrne, b Watts	...	2
Capt Tillard, c Mackenzie, b Marr		... 124
Rest to bat.		
Extras	...	... 21
Total		... 276

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

The Poona Society assembled this evening at the Horse Show which always forms one of the attractions of the season. Owing to a large number of classes to be put through, an early start had to be made, judging in many instances occupying considerable time. Captain Coaker's "Why not" carried off the first prizes in both the 14·2 English and Colonial hack class. Azad among hunters, Mr. D. Finlay's Shabdon, came first among heavy weight hunters and Captain Popham's Glasgow, among light weights. Mrs. Priestley's Seagull carried off jumping for horses.

Class 8, Arab and C. B. Ponies:—Captain W. Lambert's Panther, 1st prize; Captain E. Fell's Orion, 2nd prize; Mr. Greenway's Breakaway's. Highly commended.

Class 5, Heavy weights hunters, over 14 2:—Mr. Finlay's Shabdo 1st; Mr. C. Dove Wilson's Paladin, highly commended.

Class 6, Light weight hunters, over 14 2:—Capt. Popham's Glasgow 13, 1st; Captain Coaker's Whisky, 2nd; Mr. D. Finlay's M.C., highly commended.

Class 9, English and Colonial Polo ponies, light weights:—Mr. Burnham's Black Bess, 1st; Mr Brunham's Brisus, 2nd; Captain Lucas' Dabbler highly commended.

Class 4a, Arab and C.B. hunters 14 2 and under:—Mrs. Davie's Kurdie, 1st; Mr. A. H. Wilson's Doulat highly commended.

Class 13, English and Colonial Hacks:—Captain Coaker's Why Not 1st; Mr. D. Finlay's Balcancer 2nd; Captain Hudgson's Little Corporal 3rd.

Class 17, Ladies Horses over 14 2:—Mrs. W. Priestley's Seagull 1st, Mrs. W. Graham's Taliesen highly commended.

Class 21, All comers Arabs, over 14:—Mr. Gordhandass Khatau's Parliament 1st, Mr. Greenway's Breakaway highly commended.

Class 10, Arab and C. B. ponies suitable for polo:—Mr. J. Gough's Ishmael 1st, Mr. Wilson's Firefly 2nd, Mr. O'Neill's Akbar highly commended.

Class 20, Horses over 14 2:—Mr. Wilson's the Toiler 1st, Capt. Coaker's Whisky 2nd, Mrs. Priestley's Seagull highly commended.

Class 4 Hunters 14 2 and under, English and Colonial:—Captain Coker's Why Not 1st, Captain Lucas' Peppercorn 2nd, M Major Campbell's Rollingstone highly commended.

Class 22, Arabs 14 and under:—Captain M. R. Hodgson's Tofic Pasha 1st, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Secretary, highly commended.

Class 14, Hacks, 14 2 and under, Arabs and Country-breds:—Capt. E. A. Fell's Salem 1st, Mrs. Davie's Khurdie 2nd, Captain Morris' the Pet highly commended.

Class 19, English and Colonial Horses, over 14 2:—Major Davies' Lady Lomond 1st, Mr. A. P. Avasia's Gallileo 2nd, Mr. Ghordhandass Khatau's Aborigine highly commended.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 13th September 1911 at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

1. Tent Pegging.—Individual tripple pegs.
2. Affinity Event.—Lady with tennis ball on racquet will ride a prescribed course. Her partner will ride alongside and assist her in recovering the ball should it fall from the racquet. The partner must in every case remount after recovering the ball and place it on the lady's racquet immediately on remounting. First lady past post with ball on racquet wins.
3. Tug of War—In half sections: the rope must not be attached to the saddle or to the horse.
4. Chatty Race.—
5. Cricket Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentleman will ride with cricket ball and hand it to his partner. He will don pads and keep wickets for his lady who bowls at them. When the wickets have been bowled down the gentleman will remove his pads, recover the ball and ride home.

Pony Scurry.—Entries close after the third event.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Piggott and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. and C I Ry., Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

SOUTH INDIA RIFLE SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 8.

The Daily Sweepstakes 700 yards:—Color Sergt Barden, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 34 points, Rs. 18.

The General Woon Prize:—Sowar Annaja Bhopguravy, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 57 points, Rs. 20.

The Col. Daly Stakers, 600 yards:—Sepoy Ramnak Samnak, 119th Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 30.

THE closing balance of gold standard reserve was £19,361,231.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Exciting Match With Sussex.

THE visit of the All-India team to Brighton on August 21, signalised the opening of the local cricket week, but, like previous festivals, rain fell to mar the enjoyment. Fortunately the downpour ceased before play started, but it was sufficient to delay the start for forty minutes. The rain, which fell from an early hour, appeared to have affected the pitch somewhat. Sussex won the toss, but gave a by no means exhilarating display, and in three hours were dismissed for 158 runs. They made a bad start and never retrieved their position. In an hour and twenty minutes before lunch Albert Relf, Killick, and Calthorpe, a young amateur hailing from Repton, were dismissed for 57 runs. Vine was out second ball upon resuming, having batted very stolidly. With Albert Relf and Young together the rate of scoring livened up somewhat. The professional obtained two 6's from on-drives from Warden, and in forty minutes 40 runs were scored for the fifth wicket. Young batted an hour and a quarter for his runs, and Bulsara, who kept an excellent length, was difficult to score from. He quickly finished off the innings, his last four wickets costing but 12 runs, while he had an analysis of five for 30. The Indians were very smart in their fielding and frequently gained applause, the catch by Baloo in the slips which disposed of Chaplin being very smart. By the time the Indians batted the sun had dried the pitch, and they found run getting more difficult than Sussex. In three-quarters of an hour three wickets were lost for 22 runs, and an appeal for bad light was upheld. This delayed play for a quarter of an hour and then Warden and Shivram played out time, the sixty-five minutes' play only producing 35 runs.

There was a very interesting day's cricket at Brighton next day in connection with the second stage of this match. Unlike the case throughout the summer, the bowler now obtained the upper hand, and the day witnessed a keen struggle for runs. An exceptionally good crowd was present, despite the threatening weather, and the only stoppage in play was for half an hour, owing to bad light. The Indians, continuing their first innings, fared disastrously for a while. Warden was smartly run out, and, with Shivram's dismissal for a well played twenty-seven, half the wickets were down for 58. Then came the only bright feature of the day's cricket. The hero was Mulla, and he quickly proved himself a rival of Alletson. Four times he hit Albert Relf over the ring for 6, and, with half a dozen 4's he reached fifty-three out of 58 in seventeen minutes. He was heartily applauded, but succumbed to Vine's first ball, missing no attempt whatever to play it. This bowler quickly finished off the innings for twenty less than the Sussex total.

This small lead proved exceedingly useful as Sussex fared badly at their second attempt, and could only gather 149. The fielding of the visitors was wonderfully good, and the only mistake was when Syed Hassein, who took the place of Pai, who was indisposed, mixed Killick, when he had scored nineteen. Robert Relf and Vine gave the country a good start, scoring 48 for the first wicket, but then the former was magnificently caught in front of the bowlers' screen by Shivram. The hundred was signalled with half the side out, but the latter batsmen again failed, and the last five wickets only added 47 leaving the visitors 170 to win. The light was bad when they started, but Meherhomji and Shivram scored 24 in twenty minutes, when the former was leg before and stumps were then pulled up, the Indians thus requiring 146 to win with nine wickets in hand.

After a very fine struggle Sussex managed to defeat the All-India team by the narrow margin of 10 runs. Although there was every prospect of an interesting finish the attendance at Brighton was by no means large. Overnight the Indians had scored 24 for one wicket, and required 146 to win with nine wickets in hand. The innings underwent some remarkable fluctuations, and those were at least three periods when the Indians appeared to be on the road to a victory. Meherhomji and Kanga took the total to 52 before the former was bowled. Kanga left 3 later, but then Warden and Gaekwad of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Hartlepool, 2,729 tons, Commander T Ward, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The steamer Meteor, 2 546 tons, Captain J Banmeisen, will sail today for Batoum, with ballast.

The steamer Messina, 2,756 tons, Captain H G Alldridge, will sail today for Portsaid with a general cargo.

The French mail steamer Oceanien, 2,536 tons, Captain J Cousin, will sail today for Noumea, via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons Captain J Thomson, sailed on Friday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,225 tons, Captain H Thle, sailed on Friday for Zanzibar and Mombasa with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Wardha, 2,537 tons, Captain F R Comerack, sailed on Friday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The P & O Co's mail steamer Egypt, 4,307 tons, Captain F R Summers arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 7th Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Odin.....Comdr Walter .....Troopship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston ... do
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Lock ..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Jones ..... do
H M S Highflyer...Capt Jones ...D Dick .. ...Flagship
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Sept. 8.

Arlington Court.....2832 Jones ....Liverpool ..... W & A Graham & Co
Abana.....2183 Elton .....G Cotton & Co
Brilliant Eque 3603 Grant Philadelphia .Standard O Co
Divanha .....4850 Powell.....Shanghai ..37-9..... P & O Co
Dalton Hall .....2264 Gorst..... .....T M & Co
Egypt.....4307 Summers ...London ... ...7 10 .... P & O Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldwin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gallos .....555 Wyatt.....K Nixon & Co
Karala .....2498 Wynd ....M M & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Francis ....H T Ayoob
Lhasa ..... 949 Mottram d...Karachi ..M M & Co
Meteor .....2576 Semmersen .....W & A G & Co
Nadir..... . 2041 White .....Calcutta .....T M & Co
Oceana.....3705 Jones...London... 9-9...P & O Co
Palitana.... 1931 Tallant ...Karachi...2 -9...M M & Co
Peter Jebsen ....2274 Hannigar.....Yule & Co
Wentworth.....3346 .....McClelland ..K Nixon & Co
Wardha.....2532 Cammack ...Calcutta ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 8.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Arlington Court...2832 Jones ...Antwerp ...10 9... W & A G & Co
2 Massilia .....3250 Thomson ...Liverpool.....8-9... W & A G & Co
3 Messina .....2756 Aldridge .....Dunkirk.....9-9... W & A Graham & Co
4 Clan Macfarlane 3107 Redford ...Chittagong ... 12-9...J Finlay & Co
5 Oco Balduino .....2681 Maganzini ...Genoa...15-9... R Line
6 Oceanien.....2536 Cousin .....Colombo .....9 9..... M M & Co
9 Kirkfield.....3195 Dermody.....Dunkirk.....9-9... T Morrison & Co
15 Markgraf ... .3325 Dhle .....Zanzibar ...8-9... A Strandes Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cargo.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi.....4900	Bradshaw.....Shanghai.....13-9 .. P & O Co				
G Nadeli.....1163	Hughes .....R S Ports 12-9 .. B & P S N Co				
H Floridan.....2235	Dunn ... ...Antwerp ... ...10 9... W & A G & Co				
K Dalhousie...2511	Scoldon...Antwerp ...10-9...T M & Co				
N Hartlepool 2729	Ward ...Philadelphia ...9 9... R A Willis				
P Forerio.....2557	Young ...Philadelphia ...T M & Co				
Rehmani 1872	..... . Coats ...Jeddah ...15-9..... B and B S N Co				

M W D D

Ishis 2784	Belsito...Hongkong ...16-9 .. B Line Offside M				
Dredger Jinpa 101	Morrison...Repairing...B I Trust. B I Dock				
Kola.....510	Morrison ...P Gulf...M M & Co				

H W P D

Mahsudi 548	Ahmed ...Bhownagar ... . 9 9.....				
Ponani 552	Fakeria .....Marmugoa ...9-9 .. Bo S N Co				
Sabarmati ..... .531	Ahmed ...Repairing ...B S N Co				
Saraswati 443	Ebrahim .... do				

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders	From
8	Egypt	Summers ...	Marseilles, &c 25
	H M S Highflyer..	Dick.....	Colombo, Sept 5

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
8	Massilia	Thomson.....	L'pool, &c
	Singu	Morrison....	Rangoon, &c
	Wardha	Cammack ...	Calcutta, &c
	Bindoo.....	Groves.....	Hull, &c
	Wokasa Maru.....	Nielsen	Yokohama, &c
	Baines.....	William	Zanzibar, &c
	Damra	Manley	Persian Gulf
	Markgraf.....	Thle	Zanzibar &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Hartlepool, Ward for Philadelphia.
" Meteor, Renmeresen, for Batoum.
" Messina, Alldridge, for Portsaid.
" Oceanien, Cousin, for Noumea.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Egypt, for London.
" Madura, for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 7th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th September.

744. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th instant. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

745. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for class-firing as follows :—

Sunday, 10th inst "G" Coy.

The Range will be closed from 11th to 16th instant, inclusive.

746. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 15 to 18 on Saturday, 16th inst. from 2 to 5 p.m.

747. Delhi Durbar Contingent.—Officers Commanding Companies will please submit to this Office the names of members willing, available, and recommended to proceed to Delhi for the Durbar Concentration in December next. Fifteen members will be selected from the names submitted. The Contingent will probably be absent from Bombay about 23 days.

748. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

749. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday morning the 11th Instant at 7-30 instead of Wednesday. All recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend. Dress,—Khaki.

R. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.

Bombay, 9th September.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this afternoon (Saturday), the 9th instant, from 4 p.m.

2. There will be drill for all members on Tuesday morning next, the 12th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Members not in possession of Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

3. There will be no drill on Tuesday evening next in the Town Hall.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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CHARLES EDWARDS, L.M., C.L.,
(Examiner Trinity College Music.)

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 9th September, 1911.

THE FUTURE OF RHODESIA.

RHODESIA, fabled Land of Promise, that like Pope's conception of man "never is, but always to be, blessed" is now gathering its forces to compete for a prominent place in South Africa. A correspondent draws a cheerful picture of the possibilities within its ample limits for peace, plenty and prosperity. Southern Rhodesia is lucky in having already started three great industries, mining, stock-raising and agriculture. The first is the oldest, and on it, for many years, depended the success of the other two and even the life of the country itself, for it was the miners and their belongings who made what market there was for cereals and the produce of the herds. Cecil Rhodes, in his vision of a great future for the province he administered, knew well that the mines discovered there would appeal to settlers by the glamour and romance with which men in all ages surround the occupation of delving for gold, so he encouraged by every means in his power the men and the money that could exploit the mineral resources of the country. His hope, that ranchers would settle there and that a railway would link up the townships that he knew must arise, has been at last realised to a considerable degree, and some export trade is already established, though it is true that the miners still form the bulk of the consuming community, there being, besides the white men engaged in the mines, 45,000 native labourers at work there. The needs of all these account for much of the produce of agriculture and stock-rearing. The maize and tobacco of Southern Rhodesia are as good as any that are grown elsewhere. The "Virginian" and the "Turkish" varieties of the leaf are in high commercial favour, and a sanguine writer ventures a prediction that at no distant date the Rhodesian grown brand of tobacco will be famous in the markets of the world.

Unlike France, with its small ownership of land and the England of to-day, in its new development of the small holder, Rhodesia must for a long time to come depend on the rancher of large areas. There was at one time a hope that the cultivation of maize would give the man who took up a moderate-sized farm a profit sufficient to induce him to settle there, but present conditions have exploded that idea and only the farmer capitalist can cope with the great tracts that must be covered with maize to make it pay. With tobacco it is different. Even on a farm of at most fifty acres "of suitable land" a "small man" may make a handsome living for himself and his family, and if his land is above the average, we are told that he may even look to make a moderate fortune. The Chartered Company have recognised the fact that their best hope of a close settlement of Rhodesia may be founded on the tobacco-growing industry and they can be trusted to act accordingly. The prospects of cattle-ranching are handicapped by one thing, the African coast-fever which finds its way into various parts of the country. But even with this drawback the industry is making great strides. It is confidently expected that Southern Rhodesia will be so great a cattle-land that a lively trade in chilled meat will be an important item in its export list. This has been foreseen by that wide-awake combine, the Liebig Company, which has already marked off great grazing areas south of Buluwayo and will soon collect there herds of native cattle to breed from and turn into their jars of extract. Private individuals have been even before them as ranchers and have fine herds distributed over the wide Matabele pasture lands. The natives alone there possess over a quarter of a million head of cattle. The country generally is not yet fitted for sheep, though in some of the uplands in the Eastern corner of the territory, near the Manica land boundary, sheep do well, on the short sweet grass that grows there. But until drainage and cattle-pasturing have reduced the rank grass to a finer herbage sheep-rearing will not be a success.

However cheering the prospects of agriculture and cattle-ranching may be, mining will be, for many years to come, the mainstay of Southern Rhodesia. The gold brought to the surface last year was, indeed, not up to that of the previous year, nor is 1911 expected to show any better results. There are reasons that account satisfactorily for this temporary falling-off. Small "propositions" are being converted into more important ones, and "concentrations" are attracting the energies of miners. Big mines are being opened up, and they absorb the labour of fully one-third of the native work. From one, the "Lonely Mine," its owners expect, with the new plant now in operation, to receive 4,000 ounces regularly per month, a truly magnificent gold proposition. The scale of operations contemplated for all the new mine developments is far beyond the dreams of the early exploiters. Instead of being limited to small mines they now embrace mineralised belts which include "big moderate ore-bodies." The native labour-supply is still short of the demand. But nevertheless every year sees a greater number of workers coming to the mines. The writer in the "Times" justly describes himself as one who does not take a gloomy view of the mining industry of Rhodesia; he might easily have gone further and admitted that he was wildly optimistic, for he believes that within two years from now, the gold output from Rhodesian mines will not be very far short of 100,000 ounces monthly. If this does not spell riches beyond the dreams of avarice we should like to know what does. We in India must hope that this flood of gold may not swamp its humble sister, silver, or sweep it away altogether out of the field of precious metals. Rhodesia should be jubilant over the fine things in gold, in agriculture and in cattle-ranching it has to look forward to, and may well feel that its unlucky days are fleeting away down the stream of past bad times.

STREET NOISES. WHEN tramways were introduced in Bombay from America, the cars announced their approach by means of a bell attached to the harness of one of the horses. This bell was about four inches high. It had not been long in use before the citizens dwelling along the tram routes complained of the noise, and the Tramway Company in their desire to please the public reduced the size of the bells until they were only about two inches high. The bell was attached to the collar of one horse in a car, and its clapper was reduced until it resembled a stout wire nail. Even with this reduction complaint came from Colaba Causeway of the noise at night, so the Company agreed to stop them after 10 p.m. which they did by attaching a bit of an old leather rein with a slit in it to each bell neck. At night the slit in the strap was drawn over the clapper and they became mute, for by this time they were permanently attached to the harness to prevent frequent losses that amounted to a considerable sum in the year. This small bell was found sufficient to advise the public of the approach of all cars, for the only other bells in use on public vehicles were those on recklas and bullock carts. Then the bicycle appeared with its small bell, which was also amply sufficient for its purpose, but on an evil day some dealer introduced larger cycle bells and horns which were at once welcomed with joy by the rowdy class of cyclists. Some would even have a bell and a horn, in order to make a little more noise than their neighbours. The next downward step was the invention of a foot gong by Dr. Boyd, Physician to the St. George's Hospital. This he patented and put on the market. It was hailed with delight by all the hack "garriwallas" and the pandemonium began, that has now reached a state that calls for early control. Another inventor patented a gong struck by a revolving hammer that would quite eclipse the foot gong, but, fortunately, it was somewhat complicated and did not succeed. Meanwhile the electric tramcars were started, and fitted with gongs at least nine inches in diameter, that were fit for a railway signal. There was no need for any gong at all, as the cars made quite enough of noise to announce themselves. The gongs, of course, were a joy to the car drivers who, in some cases, had to be punished for excessive indulgence and the public had ten times more cause to complain than in the days of the horse cars. Motor cars had by this time added their contribution to the street disturbances and the national love of making a noise in public to attract attention, has now full play, and a certain class of motor car owners have organised a rivalry in hooting and tooting that can only be curbed by a very strict regulation as to the size and kind of signal to be used in our streets. Fifteen years ago the cycle bell, the grelot on the bullock cart and the two inch bell on the tramcar, were found to be all that was necessary to signal the street traffic. Now the noises are so loud, so many and so mixed that the senses are confused and they are less distinctly heard than before. The motor car driver with his hooter assumes the chief rights of the road by dint of sheer noise. It is not on the road alone that the motor car is offensive. There is a stand of taxicabs beside the Taj Hotel where the drivers seem to compete as to who shall make the most noise by running his engine at a terrific speed on the stand at all hours. This has caused so much offence that movement is in train among neighboring resident to have the stand removed as a public nuisance. The drivers are the pest of the neighbourhood; they take crossings and turnings at the highest possible speed, and ensure their safety by extra blowing. A limit to the size of signals attached to all vehicles is now urgently needed for, as we have seen, the more they increase the less distinctive they become. A motor driver with a small bell could not bully his way through a narrow and busy street as he does daily at present, and the garrywalla might do all he needs to do with a single bell just half the diameter of the one he at present so much misuses. There is no need for a very loud sound for any vehicle but if the sounds could be made distinctive for tram cars, motor cars, and hack victorias, including with the latter private vehicles, the objects of the signalling would be gained. A strict limit should also be placed upon hooting after ten at night, when the roads are clear. The crossing of Wodehouse Road with Ormiston Street is one of the most abused spots in Bombay, to the great discomfort of the residents in its vicinity.

AEROPLANES AND PROJECTILES. THE French, to the fore as ever in every department of the new science of aviation, are now making a special study of the subject of projectiles thrown or dropped from aeroplanes. In this the Aero Club has received the assistance of a well-known firm, which has offered a prize fund of fifteen thousand francs for various competitions in throwing at a target. These are restricted to French civil or military airmen, and the prizes are to be awarded for dropping the largest number of projectiles in one flight, in one instance into a radius of ten metres, and in another from a much greater height into a space one hundred metres long and ten metres in width. Another novel idea, although one may be somewhat sceptual as to its practicability, is also reported from France. The originator's intention is that instead of carrying explosives, whose weight and handling, he suggests will always be dangerous to the existing type of aeroplane, the pilot should be furnished with sheaves of arrows, well feathered, and heavily tipped with very sharp steel points. These, on being thrown out over a column or camp, will descend with deadly force on to the heads and shoulders of the enemy. The possibility of air currents diverting the missiles does not appear to have been considered, but as counter-effort it is suggested that arrow-proof shoulder pieces and caps should be added to the equipment of the French Army, to be worn when in danger of being attacked by hostile aeroplanists. Whether anything will ever come of this scheme or no it is not easy to say, but one would certainly think that our own military aviators might give more attention to similar problems, not only to the investigations which the French are constantly conducting, but to independent experiments on original lines. We believe a very creditable number of military airmen are being trained at home, but one does not hear very much of practical experiments in the direct application of aviation to modern warfare.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" were Sir G. and Lady Robinson.

WITH effect from October 1, 1911, the sending of currency notes or half notes through the post, unless insured, will be prohibited in India.

THE Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial beg to acknowledge a contribution of Rs. 5,000 from His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dharangadhra.

MESSRS. J. Wilcocks, Agent, and Huddleston, Traffic Manager, Burma Railway, will leave shortly for Simla to attend the Railway Conference there.

THE rumours of political disturbances in Herat and Khandahar are absolutely without foundation. News received quite lately makes no mention of anything out of the normal in those cities.

REPORTS from Kabul show that the prices of food grains continue to rise as the autumn harvest will be very poor in Swat, Dir and Bajour. All crops are reported to be withering in the hills and even those in the river tracts are suffering from drought.

HIS Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has left Auchnashellach, Ross-shire, which he has rented for the shooting season, for Dublin, and during the Horse Show week was the guest of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the Viceregal Lodge.

THE "Zeit" (Vienna) learns from Cettinje that King Nicholas of Montenegro will pay visits in October to the Tsar, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Kaiser, President Fallieres and King George.

H. M. S. "HIGHFLYER," under the command of Captain James D. Dick, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo which port she left on the 5th September with his Excellency Rear-Admiral J. W. G. Slade, M. V. O; Commander in Chief of the East Indies Squadron on board.

SIR EDWARD GREY, in an official letter to the "Daily Empress," states that he has received a despatch from His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Tangier stating that the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Cid Guebbas, has informed him that he has written very strongly to the Government of Agadir on the subject of the expulsion of Mr. Alan Ostler, the "Daily Express" special correspondent in Morocco.

THE Order in Council amalgamating the administrations of the Provinces of North Eastern and North Western Rhodesia came into force on the 17th August. The United Provinces, which will in future be known as Northern Rhodesia, will be administered by Mr. L. A. Wallace, C. M. G. They embrace an area of approximately 300 000 square miles, with a population of 1,500 Europeans and nearly a million natives.

THE Portuguese Consul at Orense has informed the Portuguese Government that numerous Portuguese Monarchists in that district are daily carrying out military exercises in the open air, all being armed and completely equipped. The Spanish Government notified that 200 of them have been expelled from the District. The Government continue to keep the frontier strongly garrisoned. The Minister of War has ordered from the firm of Cane; six complete Batteries of Mountain Artillery destined for the northern frontier.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE GREAT STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

THE general feeling with regard to the fierce but short lived strike of the railwaymen is one of thankfulness that bad as they were matters were not worse. It is perhaps not generally known that had the railway unions found themselves not strong enough to seriously interrupt the railway business of the country last week-end they had the strongest pledges from the leaders of the transport workers federation that every man would be called out, and not only this, but it was not improbable that the coal miners and others would have joined in—so that a truly "national" calamity would have resulted. It is another indication that the growth of the doctrine of "solidarity" in the labour world has been considerable. The more active of the leaders are confident that this cohesion will be a permanent feature of future labour organization and they prophesy a federation of forces in the near future which will stagger humanity. I think the too great parties of the state will have reason to fear such a cohesion equally. In labour circles just now the bitterest invective, indeed, is directed against the Liberals and Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill in particular are the objects of scornful vituperation. And the sanest trade union leaders aver that Mr. Churchill's action in calling out the troops and his subsequent speech in defence will cost the Government the support of the majority of even the most moderate of the men. The labour party which not long ago seemed entirely divorced from the ranks of organized labour are paying it the compliment of going back—"cap in hand" one of the men's leaders said last week—and requesting to be considered once more as the true leaders. Last Sunday in fact Mr. Ramsay Macdonald made his way uninvited to a pla form at the Hyde Park demonstration, delivered a speech and appeared to be delighted with the cheers. Mr. Macdonald's close association with Mr. Lloyd George during the railway trouble has not passed unnoticed. If anybody can be said to have "scored" in this affair it is Mr. George, for it was not until he was allowed to take the matter in hand that the peace negotiations made any headway. In its way the duel between Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons on Tuesday was almost as violent as that between Mr. Hardie and Mr. George. The first part of Mr. Macdonald's speech was as conciliating as any one could wish for and just such a discourse as one might expect from a man who, unless he is much misrepresented by his opponents, has always an eye on the Treasury Bench. If he had set out with the object of trying to prevent Mr. Churchill from ever becoming leader of the Liberal party he could not have been more merciless. He began with the daily bulletins and especially the one of last Saturday issued from the Home Office like the despatches of a military commander from the seat of war. He hoped they had seen the last of these fussy interferences by people who did not appreciate the nature of the circumstances with which they had to deal but who desired to find themselves in the newspapers day by day, clearly a case as the *Times* points out of the pot calling the kettle black. The fact that the Lord Mayor of Manchester though he acquiesced in a sort of way did not ask for the military and did not want them was made a great deal of by Mr. Macdonald. "There is one thing," said the leader of the Labour Party, "we will not do. We will not allow the ordinary civil operation of strikers to be hampered by display of force and stand by doing nothing." A Unionist member unkindly asked, 'Who are we?" Mr. Macdonald replied that he referred to organised labour and what was more he hoped every person who had the least idea what civil liberty is. He was very angry because when returning home early last Friday morning he had to stop in Southampton Row while 1,000 cavalrymen on their way to the East End passed by. He was so annoyed that he almost felt inclined to retire from the negotiations which were giving him the biggest advertisement he ever had. Mr. Churchill he declared would have been rather sorry for what could have happened had "they stood aside. "He wanted," the report goes on to say, "to advance the warmest protest he could against this recurrence to medieval ideas of how law and order should be maintained in this country. This was not a medieval state; it was not Russia, nor even Germany. We had discovered a secret which very few countries had discovered, and that was that the way to maintain law and order was to trust to the ordinary operation of the law supported by public opinion. Every now and then they were going to have breaches of law and order in times of great political excitement, at the declaration of polls, at the result of election petitions, or when there were strikes; but the way to handle them and to prevent them from becoming really serious was to fall back upon the operation of the ordinary civil law and the civil authorities, because they alone were perfectly sufficient to do everything that was necessary to maintain law and order in this country. If the Home Secretary had a little more knowledge of how to handle masses of men in these critical times, a somewhat better instinct of what civil liberty meant, and a somewhat better capacity to use his powers as Home Secretary, he would have had less difficulty in the last few days in facing and finally settling the problem. He had spoken plainly and hoped that it might induce the Home Secretary to think a little more before he brought his troops into places where they were unwelcome and unbidden guests." Mr. Churchill did not perhaps to Mr. Macdonald's surprise reply to this speech at once. He may have waited for some of his own friends to defend them; but they did not do so and the only non-official Liberal who came to his rescue was Sir Arthur who had telegraphed to the Home Secretary imploring him not to send troops to the Mansfield division. He feared they would provoke the men to violence and he pledged himself to keep them quiet. The silence of the Liberal rank and file in the debate was really very significant. Mr. Churchill in his spirited and clever defence brushed aside the criticism about the bulletins as trumpery and not worthy of a speech "otherwise full of grave and serious matter." He asked the House to realize the position that faced him as the ministers responsible for the maintenance of the public safety. Had the strike proceeded for a week on the lines which its authors apparently intended—that is to say, had it succeeded for a week in producing an entire stoppage of trains in those parts of the country solely dependent upon railways and open ports for food and raw material there must have been practically a total cessation of industry. Every one would have been thrown out of work. Every mill, every mine, every factory must have been closed. The wages for the household would have ceased. Had the stoppage continued for a fortnight in a great many places to a total lack of employment would have been added absolute starvation. In the great "quadrilateral of industrialism" extending from Liverpool and Manchester on the west to Hull and Grimsby on the east; from Newcastle down to Birmingham and Coventry in the south—with a population from 15 to 20 millions a continuance of the railway strike would have produced a swift and certain degeneration of all the means of all the structure, social and economic, on which the life of the people depends. He incurred censure for not sending the military to Tonypandy, but that was a small affair and the police force of the whole country could not cope with a strike of such dimensions as that of the railwaymen. And it was idle to say that the strike was conducted peacefully. Even in the 48 hours which it lasted serious riots occurred in four or five places, minor riots occurred in 20 or more places. There were six or more attacks on railway stations and a very great many on signal boxes all along the line. There were nine attempts to damage the permanent way of which we have a record at present or to wreck trains or to tamper with points. There were a great number of cases—almost innumerable—of attempts to stop trains and to stone them. There were many cases of telegraph and signal wires being cut, there were in several places gross instances of incendiarism, and in two cases in South Wales, at any rate, of wholesale looting by persons previously with good records. He concluded as follows—"I say on behalf of the Government that we will cheerfully confidently face any reproaches or attacks or calumniations which anger may create or malice may keep alive because as trustees for the people, responsible for their welfare and for their safety, thinking only of that and of their vital needs, we tried to do our duty." Space prevents my referring at any length to the bitter speech of Mr. Hardie and the equally bitter reply of Mr. George. A Liberal journal calls it letting off steam; it was this and it may have been something more. Time will show whether it has weakened the alliance upon the continuance of which the future of the Government depends.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD.

The death of Lord James of Hereford was quite sudden; heart failure was the cause and he expired at Epsom when he was a neighbour of his old friend, Lord Rosebery. Although he had for some time ceased to take any active part in public life he occasionally intervened in our political controversies and it is a tribute to his high character that though he seceded from the Liberals on Home Rule and separated from the Unionists on Tariff Reform he never lost the respect of any member of either party. If the old prejudice against lawyer-politicians has not entirely died away, it is not nearly so strong as it was say twenty years ago, and this I cannot help thinking is partly at all events due to the great sacrifice he made in the early eighties. Probably all through his brilliant career at the bar James had looked forward to the day when the highest position open to a lawyer, the Woolsack, might be his. The time came when the Lord Chancellorship was offered to him and the public have never forgotten and posterity is not likely to forget the circumstances under which he declined. He placed principle above power. He could not conscientiously follow Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy and with rare honesty—that is rare in politics—he decided upon a course for which as was said at this time by a great journal he deserved the gratitude of his countrymen. He once alluded to the subject himself. The occasion was a meeting of his constituents at Bury early in 1886. 'I belong,' he said, "to a profession often attacked, often slandered. It has many great prizes which must be gathered by some members of it, and so it comes to pass that the accusation is often made that members of the Bar enter upon and fashion their political career in order to obtain some of the prizes. To that great profession I am more indebted that most men. I worked my way into its ranks. For 30 years I have remained there. There my friendships have been formed. If you deem its presumptuous in me to say that I have succeeded in my calling, still some would call me ungrateful if I failed to say so. At any rate, for five years I have enjoyed the high privilege of occupying the office which rendered me the leader of the Bar, and I felt that it was a duty, almost a special call upon me that I should so act that no man should be enabled to point to my conduct as proof that the Bar of England was composed of men who were unfit to take their part in political life, and I hope I had done so." To the last he was a strenuous opponent of woman suffrage. As long ago as 1871 he made a speech on the question for which he was never forgiven by the shrieking sisterhood as the suffragists of a former generation were ungallantly called. The speech referred to was made in the debate on the second reading of the late Mr. Jacob Bright's Women's Disabilities Bill. "For my part," said Mr. Henry James as he then was, "I could wish and would be well content to let the question be discussed on this one simple issue—Do women possess the fitness and capacity to fulfil the duties of the suffrage they claim? Now, I know how difficult it is to define what this fitness and capacity mean. I am well aware that in quickness of apprehension, in other powers too, such as that of acquiring languages, women are equal, perhaps superior, to men. But if you ask me whether they possess an equal political capacity, I reply emphatically that they do not. If I thought that the majority of Englishwomen desired this measure to become law, I should hesitate before I combated their wishes; but I say emphatically they do not. A few restless, clever ladies—My Lady A, here and Miss B. there—pass from town to town delivering their oft-repeated and well-learned speeches." On the same or another occasion he went so far as to sneer at the suffragists as social failures—a taunt which provoked the answer "Well, what are you?" In this sense he was a social failure, for he was and remained a bachelor. The *Times* in its obituary notice mentions the late Mr. Justice Wright, and the Earl of Loreburn as amongst the many men since successful beyond the average who owed much to him. A more striking instance is that of the present Prime Minister, whose indebtedness was gratefully expressed at the notable dinner given to him by his legal friends in honour of his becoming chief adviser to the Crown.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

I am sorry to see that Sir John Jardine, M. P., has decided not to contest Roxburghshire again and although the announcement does not say that he will not stand for any other constituency the inference is that he will not be a member of the next House of Commons. He is a type of Anglo-Indian of which we have always had too few and I wonder whether men of his peculiar experience will have much chance under the altered conditions arising from payment of members. I have my doubts and the future composition of the House of Commons is contemplated with some amount of misgiving even by some of those who felt themselves obliged to support this leap in the dark. There is certain to be an increase of the glib young lawyers on the make, and these are the men who will, I fear, prove successful rivals to aspirants like Sir John Jardine. I myself know of budding barristers who are already looking out for constituencies and who are confident of finding seats by the aid of their easy eloquence.

(Continued on page 8.)

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMAN REPLY TO FRENCH PROPOSALS.

Half of the French Congo Demanded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, SEPT. 8.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, visited the Foreign Office, last evening, and received the German reply to the French proposals.

According to the *Daily Graphic*, Germany requires nearly half of the French Congo, and half of French Ubanghi.

BERLIN, SEPT. 8.

Although nothing definite has transpired with reference to yesterday's interview between Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr Von Kiderlen-Waechter, it is understood that Germany has submitted counter-proposals which will involve a considerable prolongation of the negotiations.

[Writing on Aug. 18 the Paris correspondent of the "Times" says:—According to a "communique" issued here this evening, yesterday's interview between the German Foreign Secretary and the French Ambassador in Berlin has left the situation unchanged. It is added that there has been no appreciable alteration in either the French or the German point of view. This statement is not very precise, since it is notorious that the German Foreign Secretary has somewhat suddenly revived demands which were supposed to have been abandoned. The exponents of French public opinion are prepared for dilatory tactics, and there is not the slightest prospect that the delay, even if it were prolonged by one device or another until the reassembling of Parliament, would in the slightest degree weaken the support which is being accorded to the Government. M. Caillaux, who returned to Paris yesterday after a short holiday, had a long conversation this morning with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Selves, and discussed the latest phases of the Franco-German negotiations. The Prime Minister subsequently conferred with the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine. So far as can be ascertained this evening, the Ministry is absolutely united in support of the firm attitude which is maintained by the French Ambassador in Berlin, in accordance with instructions sent him by M. de Selves.

On the 19th the "Times" said:—The German Foreign Secretary is going to Marienbad, and negotiations are suspended for a fortnight; but no delay, however long, will weaken the attitude of the French Ministry or of its supporters. It is thought probable that the German Foreign Secretary wants to watch the development of the strikes in England before continuing negotiations.

Paris, Aug. 21 (Reuter),—The "Matin" says:—"It is stated in Berlin that Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has in no way allowed his attitude in the negotiations with France to be influenced by the troubles in England. There has been a misunderstanding; in a few days an agreement will be reached." The "Matin" believes that public opinion will readily consent to M. Caillaux, the French Premier, going to the extreme in the matter of concessions. The "Echo de Paris" learns from a trustworthy source that Germany is inclined to make all necessary concessions in Morocco.

In discussing the negotiations, the "Times" Paris correspondent remarked on Aug. 22 that Germany desires a "pourboire," but will not definitely say what she is prepared to give in exchange for it. The French public feel that German diplomacy has been neither skilful nor straightforward.—The Berlin Bourse showed weakness yesterday. A Socialistic mass meeting has passed a resolution of protest against the course of German policy against any establishment of Germany in Morocco, and against all "Capitalistic" proceedings which threaten to involve Germany in a European war.

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, was in conference on August 22 with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is believed that other members of the Government, including the Ministers of War and of Marine, are taking part in the consultations on the German demands. Speeches made by influential political personages at the annual meetings of the Councils-General show that the French Government has the support of public opinion throughout the country.

The conferences between M. Jules Cambon and the French Premier and Foreign Minister were continued on August, 23. The 'Times' Paris correspondent says that there can be no doubt that the general tenor of the instructions he will take back to Berlin is fair compensation in return for value received but no concession.

Paris, Aug. 26.

In a leading article the "Temps" which is often the mouthpiece of the French Government, says that when the negotiations are resumed they will have for object the settlement of three matters now in question.

"The first duty should be to set forth with a preciseness which shall render all equivocation impossible the new political position which Germany regards France as now holding in Morocco. . . . This done, the negotiators will have to set forth the guarantees which France will give in regard to German economic rights in a politically amended Morocco. Germany is not content with the general guarantees assured to all the Powers by the Moroccan Customs regime and the existing treaties of commerce. She asks for favoured treatment. France is willing to concede on certain [redacted] estion of what many in the tion it may be compensation, agree to any ntees accorded not only lose nothing [redacted] consequently the compensations which she asks can be only in the form of remuneration for her good will, and for this reason would be of moderate extent."]

NEW BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Right Rev. F. E. Ridgeway, Bishop of Kensington, has been appointed Bishop of Salisbury.

[The Rt. Reverend Frederic Edward Ridgeway was born in 1848, and graduated at Clare College, Cambridge. He entered Holy Orders and from 1888 to 1890 was Dean of the Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway. In 1891, he was Select Preacher at Cambridge, and from 1890 to 1900 was Vicar of St. Peter's, South Kensington. In 1900 he was Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopgate and since that time up to the present has been Bishop of Kensington and Suffragan to London. From 1901 to 1903, he was Prebendary of St. Pauls].

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

A Large Deficit.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The French budget shows a deficit of £7,120,000. This deficit is covered by fiscal re-adjustments and there will be no new taxation.

CHINESE LOAN ARRANGED IN CANTON.

CANTON, SEPT. 8.

The Viceroy has concluded a joint loan with the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank and Indo-China Bank for five million dollars.

THE REBELLION IN PERSIA.

Russia's Promise of Inactivity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, SEPT. 8.

Before his execution, Sardar Arshad stated that he and the ex-Shah had two interviews with the Russian Ambassador in Vienna, who pointed out that Britain and Russia were pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of Persia.

Russia could not give assistance to the ex-Shah, but if he attempted to regain the throne, Russia would not impede the execution of his plan.

Sardar Arshad mentioned that guns had passed through the Russian Customs labelled mineral waters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 8.

A Gulf correspondent of the *Sind Gazette* writes:—

Allahdoli Beg, a brigand chief of Daharab, has collected 400 mounted men, armed with latest pattern of weapons, and 100 followers on foot and has taken to looting men, caravans and animals in the Bunder Abbas district. Hearing this alarming news His Majesty's ship "Fox" arrived at Bunder Abbas on the 26th August. The Commander called on the Persian Deputy Governor and explained to him that, as there were several British subjects in the town and in order to protect their lives and property, he would, if necessary, see to the safety of the town. As usual, the Persian Satrap protested that this was unnecessary and that he had complete control of the situation. He denied the facts and assured the British captain that he had been misinformed, and so the "Fox" left. Scarcely a week had passed, when a band of robbers looted a caravan going to Kerman. It consisted of goods mostly belonging to the British subjects. The robbers took away about 350 donkeys and loads with 200 camels. The property of Hindu merchants lost now amounts to rupees twenty thousand and there will be another difficult task for the Political Department when they will attend to collect this amount from the Persian Government, where there is no vestige of power and authority left but chaos and anarchy. Emboldened by this big haul the Bahsloos have approached the town of Bunder Abbas and are now engaged in looting people, lifting cattle, causing general destruction all round, unopposed, and undisturbed by anybody. His Majesty's ships "Perseus" and "Espiegle" arrived in the harbour on August 31st, the former bringing a detachment of 30 sepoys from Jask, who strengthened the Consular guard, now mustering 50 strong at Bunder Abbas. These men, however, are confined to Consular walls, being prevented by international agreement and ententes from doing anything for the safety of the town. Robbers, therefore, are daily coming nearer and reports are brought in that herds of sheep had been lifted only two miles away from the town proper. The Persian Deputy Governor has no force of men nor supply of ammunition adequate to oppose the robbers and, with the few men he has, he sticks fast to his place, not caring to move out to see what is going on around him. It is quite likely that Bunder Abbas may be attacked any time during night, notwithstanding the presence of the two British men-of-war in the harbour, which ships, as robbers are well aware, cannot interfere in the internal affairs of the country.

THE ENGLISH DROUGHT.

General Rise in Comestibles.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

There is a general rise in comestibles throughout Britain. The fruit crop is small and sugar has risen owing to the shortage of the beet crop. All vegetables have diminished, both in quantity and quality, and it is expected that the frost in Canada and the drought in India will result in a decrease in wheat.

High Price of Sugar.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 8.

The price of raw sugar yesterday reached the highest point since 1899, on the arrival of reports that there would be a serious shortage in the crop.

HEAT WAVE IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The heat wave, which has prevailed practically unbroken since June, continues unabated in Britain. The temperature reached ninety degrees in the shade in London yesterday.

CIVIC VISIT TO VIENNA.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation leave to-day to visit Vienna, where the most elaborate preparations have been made for their reception. The streets are decked with flags, and the visitors will be treated with unprecedented honour.

ENGLISH AEROPLANE POST.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

An agreement has been come to with the Post Office for an experimental aeroplane post between London and Windsor. The service, which will be inaugurated to-morrow, is for a limited period and is being instituted with a view to demonstrating the usefulness of aeroplanes in times of emergency.

About 100,000 letters have already been received for conveyance, including messages from King George and Queen Mary.

OFFICE OF CHIEF RABBI.

Resolution to Abolish the Post.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Owing to the difficulty of finding a successor to Dr. Adler, a resolution will be moved in the Council of the United Synagogue to abolish the office of Chief Rabbi.

The *Jewish Chronicle*, however, urges the appointment of a successor as early as possible.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Mr. Kipling's Warning.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The *Montreal Star* publishes a cablegram from Mr. Rudyard Kipling, declaring that he does not know how nine million people can enter into such a Reciprocity Agreement with ninety million strangers, and preserve their nationality.

Mr. Kipling says the Reciprocity Agreement offers little ready money and a long repentance.

RAILWAY UNREST IN CHINA.

Missionaries Warned against Emergencies.

PEKING, SEPT. 7.

With a view to emergencies, the Viceroy of Sze-Chuan has requested the missionaries in the outlying districts to concentrate in the towns.

All foreigners in Cheng-tu have been asked to concentrate in the Canadian Mission compound.

PEKING, SEPT. 8.

The Viceroy of Sze-Chuan has begun to make arrests in connection with the feared trouble there. It is hoped that this firmer attitude will suppress the agitation, but the situation is still serious.

A message to the *Times* from Peking states that H. M. gunboat "Widgeon" is anchoring off Kisting-Fu, below Cheng-tu, to provide a refuge for foreigners in case of emergency.

INQUEST ON LATE MRS. THURSTON.

"Death from Natural Causes."

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

At the inquest on the death of Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston, a verdict of "death from natural causes" was returned.

CHINESE SEAMEN.

Abuse of Language Test.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Board of Trade has issued a circular, drawing attention to the frequency with which Chinese seamen, who have been unable to pass the language test, are substituted for others who have passed.

The circular threatens to prohibit the practice of engaging Chinese in one port for a vessel lying in another.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Taft and the American Senate.

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT, SEPT. 8.

President Taft, alluding in a speech here to the Senate's attitude in regard to the Arbitration Treaties, said that if the Constitution forbade the submission to an International Commission of the question "What is arbitrable?", the United States, which was a peace-loving country, would be for ever incapable of taking the path, which all the world wished to tread.

PORT ARTHUR RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 8.

The Tsar has sanctioned the Ministerial decision, fixing the value of the railway between Port Arthur and Kwangchengtse, with the equipment mentioned in the Portsmouth Treaty, at 80,903,600 roubles.

INCREASE OF FREIGHT.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

It is generally expected that the London shipowners will also raise freights.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The rise in seamen's wages, as a result of the strike, is noticeable in Cardiff, where there are 500 negro seamen destitute, they having been ousted by the whites who have been attracted by the better conditions.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Outbreak in Austria-Hungary.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Several deaths from cholera have occurred at Budapest and Vienna.

Rumours gained currency in the East End of London on August 18 that cholera had broken out in Whitechapel. It appears that four or five cases of a suspicious character were noticed two days before in and around a narrow thoroughfare close to Whitechapel Road and inhabited entirely by Jews. The medical man bases his opinion that they were cholera cases on considerable experience in India, where he saw a good deal of cholera. They were cases of European cholera, which is said to be a mild form of the disease.

New York, Aug. 18 (Reuter).—The steamer "Re d'Italia, from Genoa, reports that three persons died on board of cholera during the voyage. Two others who showed symptoms of the disease have been placed in quarantine in hospital. The steamer has been detained.

Rome, Aug. 20.—The last official bulletin covering the previous five days states that in Palermo there have been 158 cases of Asiatic cholera and 66 deaths; in the Province of Palermo 40 cases and 19 deaths; in the City and Province of Catania 173 cases and 63 deaths; in the rest of Sicily 50 cases and 15 deaths; in Naples 91 cases and 30 deaths; in the Province of Naples 189 cases and 104 deaths in the Province of Caserta 288 cases and 101 deaths; in the City and Province of Salerno 234 cases and 56 deaths; in the rest of the mainland south 164 cases and 47 deaths; in Rome 18 cases and 10 deaths; in the rest of Central Italy 26 cases and 10 deaths; in the City and Province of Genoa 115 cases and 49 deaths; in the City and Province of Leghorn 69 cases and 23 deaths; and in the rest of Northern Italy 55 cases and five deaths.

Constantinople, Aug. 20 (Reuter).—There were 53 cases of cholera reported in Constantinople last Friday and 42 cases yesterday. The deaths number 19.

Aug. 21.—Forty-one cases of cholera and 34 deaths from the disease occurred here yesterday.

Aug. 23.—Yesterday there were 55 fresh cases of cholera, and 28 deaths. The Government has decided that all the school shall remain closed until further orders.

FOOD RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Government Measures.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

A "dear food" demonstration at Charleroi, attended by twenty thousand persons, resulted in a riot. The police and the gendarmes charged, and made fifteen arrests.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.

With a view to remedying the situation arising out of the dearness of food, the Cabinet has agreed to proposals permitting the Communes to participate in the butchers' and bakers' co-operative societies. It has also agreed to a scheme for providing cheap housing, and has decided upon various economic measures, including the revision of the prohibition of the importation of foreign cattle.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

A feature of "dear food" riots in France is the firmness of the Government and the summary punishment of large batches of rioters, as compared with the weakness displayed during the more serious riots in the Campagne country in April last, when only six persons were punished altogether.

MURDER ON S.S. "CHINA."

Accused Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The man, Goudhino, alias Almeida, a bath attendant on the P. & O. steamer "China," who was accused of the murder of the stewardess, Miss Brewster, between Colombo and Aden, has been found guilty at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to death.

STRIKE RIOT IN IRELAND.

150 Police Sent from Dublin.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Rioting broke out yesterday at Wexford, in connection with an engineering strike.

A body of police, 150 strong, has been despatched to the scene of the trouble from Dublin.

THE KING IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The King and Queen, yesterday, attended the highland sports at Braemar and were given an enthusiastic reception.

ENFORCING THE PRESS ACT IN LAHORE.

List of Cases Pending.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The following is the full list of press security cases pending before the District Magistrate of Lahore who has, under Section 3, (1) of the Press Act, demanded securities:—

(1) Rs. 1,000 from Lal Singh who wishes to start a "Loyal" press at which the "Loyal Gazette," and organ of the Sikh community is to be printed.

(2) Rs. 500 from Ram Chand who wishes to start a "Narayan" press.

(3) Rs. 2,000 from Findi Das, late editor of 'India," who wishes to start a press (unnamed).

(4) Rs. 750 from Boota Ram, printer of "Hindustan" who wishes to open the Lahore Printing Works.

(5) Rs. 500 from Abdul Haq of Rifahim Press.

Under Section 8 (1) of the Act the District Magistrate has demanded:—

(1) Rs. 500 from Hari Lal Sharma, publisher of the proposed weekly, "The Hindu"; (2) Rs. 500 from Hukum Chund who wishes to publish the paper, "The Rajput," at the Arya Steam Press; (3) Rs. 1,000 from Wazir Chand, publisher of the 'Brihaspati" who wishes to publish it at the "Rajput Printing Works"

Up to date the only security which has been furnished has been in the case of "The Hindu" though some of the others may furnish security in a few days.

Abdul Latif Khan of the "Al-Islam" newspaper and Mozuffer Din, printer and owner of the Islamia press, have been warned with regard to certain articles which appeared in that paper. Besides these, it is stated that the "Zamindar", a Mahomedan Urdu weekly, has also been warned in respect of certain articles.

POLITICAL CHARGES IN RAJPUTANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT 8.

The following Press Note is issued in the Foreign Department:—In connection with the reorganisation of the Political Department of the Government of India, the political charges of Rajputana have been re: constituted as follows:—

(1) Jaipur Residency comprising the Jaipur, Tonk and Kishengarh States and the Laws chiefship; (2) Western Rajputana States Residency, comprising the Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Sirohi States; (3) Mewar Residency, comprising the Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur and Partabgarh States and the Shahpur chiefship; (4) Eastern Rajputana States Agency, comprising the Bharatpur, Karauli, Alwar and Dholepur States and (5) Itaroti Agency, comprising the Bundi, Kotah and Jhatawar States.

INDIAN CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

Allocation of Ground for Meetings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

As the Government ground at Bhowanipore which had been given by the Bengal Government to the Congress organisers for holding the Indian National Congress was required for the Royal Reception, the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee applied to the Calcutta Corporation for permission to use Greer Park from 15th September to 15th January. The Committee of the Corporation, this afternoon considered this application and authorised the Chairman to make Greek Park over for the holding of the Congress meetings there.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Description of Railway System

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPT. 8.

Probably the most important undertaking in connection with the forthcoming Durbar is the Durbar Railway, a brief description of which will doubtless be of much interest to intending visitors to Delhi in December next.

The Delhi Durbar Railway consists of a broad-gauge connection with the main lines of the East Indian, Delhi-Ambala-Kalka, Great Indian Peninsula, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Bombay Baroda and Central India, Southern Punjab and North-Western Railways and a 2 feet, 6 inches gauge light railway running from the Tis Hazari Maidan northwards to serve such localities within the Durbar area as cannot be given the convenience of the broad-gauge. The Durbar Railway broad-gauge main line leaves Shakurpur junction on the Southern Punjab Railway by a double line, crosses the Western Jumna Canal a short distance to the south of Paidambaru Road Bridge, then passes in a north-easterly direction under the main line of the Delhi Ambala-Kalka Railway to Azadpur junction where it bends to the south-east and finally terminates at Kingsway Station in the heart of the central camps. At Azadpur junction a double line runs north-east, round north of the Durbar Amphitheatre to the Army Camp Station in the centre of the infantry divisional camps, and, at the same junction, a single line runs north-west past the review ground to the Cavalry Camp Station whence it bends to the east and passes south of Mokandpur village and joins the Army Camp branch at the Durbar Station close to the Amphitheatre.

In addition to the Durbar Railway broad-gauge proper, the following broad gauge lines have been added to the systems of the various railways concerned, in order to provide adequate facilities for the Durbar traffic. The Delhi-Amballa-Kalka Railway has been doubled from Subzimundi Station to Wazirpur Junction, at which point a single line connection has been laid to Azadpur Junction on the north-east and another to the Provincial Camp station on the south-west. The Southern Punjab Railway has been doubled from Brewery Cabin Junction to Shakurpur and a double link provided from this double line to meet the Durbar Railway broad-gauge line at the Imperial Service Station. Lastly, a double line connection has been provided between the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway at Delhi Sadar and the main line of the Delhi-Amballa-Kalka and Southern Punjab Railways at the Grand Trunk Junction, by means of which it is possible to move trains to and from Delhi Sadar and from and to the Delhi-Amballa-Kalka, the Southern Punjab and the Durbar Railways without running into the Delhi main station.

THE LIGHT RAILWAY.

The Light Railway has been constructed solely for the purpose of enabling passengers to move from place to place. No goods, parcels or livestock will be carried. Whereas the broad-gauge lines will serve the traffic moving into and out of Delhi from other parts of India and, during the period of Durbar, make it possible to concentrate a large body of people on certain fixed points of the Amphitheatre, the Review Ground, the Fort, etc., the Light Railway serves somewhat different localities within the Durbar area and, with its stations, situated close together, is intended as a convenience to those wishing to visit the camps and centres of amusement inaccessible by the broad-gauge. Nominally, that is when no special functions or amusements are taking place, a service of trains every ten or fifteen minutes will run from and to Tis Hazari and to and from the Amphitheatre and the Polo Ground terminal, half the number of trains to one and half to the other. The Light Railway trains will carry between 230 and 240 persons each, whereas those of the broad-gauge will accommodate about 1,100.

The following stations are open for the local booking of passengers only on the broad-gauge Hamilton Road, Dufferin Bridge, Punjab Camp, Azadpur, Durbar and Mokandpur. On the Light Railway, bookings can be made at all stations, in addition to the Delhi Main, Delhi Sadar, Sarai Rohilla, Khan Delhi, Kishengunj and Subzimundi which are permanently open. The following five stations within the Durbar area are temporarily open for the booking of goods and parcels to and from foreign lines:—Imperial Service, Provincial Camp, Kingsway, Army Camp, and Cavalry Camp."

CAMP ACCOMMODATION.

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The following communique is issued by the Coronation Durbar Office:—

Particulars regarding the visitors' camps at the Coronation Durbar were published in May last and it was then stated that in the Nicholson Camp, the charge at which is £2-2-0 a day for each person, preference would be given to applicants residing in India. It has now been decided to remove this restriction and to throw the camp open to visitors from outside India as well as to residents in the country, as it is likely that the applications from England will be numerous. It is desirable that those residents in India who may still require accommodation should apply at an early date.

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The Press Camp at the Delhi Durbar will be situated in the central camp to the west of the ridge and close to the camp of His Majesty the King-Emperor on very much the same ground as that occupied by the Press Camp in 1903. It will be under the management of Mr. C. B. Bayley and will be divided into two messes, one for Europeans and the other for Indians, the latter being under the management of Mr. A. Latiff, I. C. S. The division of the camp consists of central group of reception tents with a mess tent and of the living tents of the guests. The latter will be fully furnished except for bedding and towels which the guests are asked to bring with them. Table servants will be provided, but the guests should bring one or two personal servants with them for whom tents will be pitched. Conveyances will be provided. The camp adjoins the Central Telegraph Office where special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the press. The camp will be pitched by the 25th November and guests who desire to arrive in Delhi before the 6th December will be at liberty to occupy the tents provided for them from the former date, but until the 6th December 1911 it will be necessary for them to make their own arrangements for catering.

Messrs. Kellner and Co. will be prepared to cater for guests from the 1st to 6th December. Applications to occupy tents before the 6th December, 1911, should be made, after the 15th October, to Mr. C. B. F. Bayley, Press Camp, Delhi.

Special Press passes will be issued to the guests in the camp and seats will be reserved for them at all the ceremonies and events during Their Imperial Majesties' visit.

THE CALCUTTA PAGEANTS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

Work has now begun on the Royal Pavilion and the Grandstand in connection with the Calcutta Pageants. A portion of the Maidan between the Golf Club and the Victoria Memorial, along the Alipore Jail Road, is now in the hands of the contractors. By the end of November, both the Royal Pavilion and the Grandstand will be ready. The building has been designed by Mr. E. Thornton of Messrs. Martin and Co., and is of purely Indian architecture.

The Royal Pavilion is situated in the middle of the arch of a circle, flanked on either side with seats arranged in tiers. The Grandstand has seating accommodation for about five thousand persons. The Royal Pavilion has a grand arch elaborately decorated with the Royal Arms at the apex. A graceful dome surmounts the arch and is surrounded by four small domes. The Royal Standard will fly over the large dome and other flags will float over the other domes. Fifty feet on each side of Royal Pavilion, the upper storey will be reserved for the Indian ladies. Entrance, to the purdah ladies blocks will be by a private staircase. Their Majesties will view the pageants from the Royal Pavilion.

The scheme of decoration of the arch of the pavilion has not yet been decided on, but it is probable that the pavilion and the Grandstand will be in white with old gold curtains in festoons. On either side of the Royal Pavilion are blocks which will be reserved probably for officials in attendance on Their Majesties. The Grandstand on either side of the Royal Pavilion has been divided up into blocks, each block having about one hundred chairs arranged in tiers, so that even those who are accommodated with seats at the back will have an uninterrupted view of the Maidan in front. It is estimated that the Royal Pavilion and the Grandstand will cost about Rs. 60,000.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

At next Monday's meeting of the Legislative Council, Messrs. Merdith and Gordon will be sworn in as Members of the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins will lay on the table statements, showing for each province, year by year, the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department officers and men and the cost since the department was constituted, which were asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale at the meeting held on the 24th January last. He will also lay on the table a statement showing the expenditure in political trials, civil and criminal, in the provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bombay and the Punjab, which was asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu at the meeting held on the 16th March, 1911.

Mr. Butler will introduce the Christian Marriage Bill; Mr. Jenkins, the Court Fees Bill and Bengal and N. W. P. and Assam Civil Bill; Mr. Carlyle, the Forest Bill, and Mr. Ali Imam, a bill to modify certain provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Act.

Mr. Jenkins will introduce and refer to the Select Committee the Airabipe Bill.

SIMLA, SEPT 8.

During the autumn session of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Hon'ble Nawab Sayad Mahmmad will ask questions regarding the exodus of Provincial Governments to hills and the proposed General Delegration Act. Mr. Madge has given notice of a question about the recruiting of Anglo-Indians in the various grades of the Police service.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN INDIA.

Proposed Retiring Gratuities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The Railway Board have addressed the following circular letter to principal Railway administrations in India:—

"The Government of India have had under consideration certain measures that have been proposed with the object of improving the position on retirement of railway employees in India other than officers who have rendered good and continuous service. The measures before them were,

(a) the grant of gratuities to men of good and continuous service of not less than fifteen years, on the basis of half a month's pay for every year's service, subject to the condition that service in excess of 30 years shall not qualify for gratuity and that in the event of the death of an employee the gratuity earned by him shall be payable to his family;

(b) improvement of the provident fund in respect mainly of (1) increase in the rate of monthly subscriptions, (2) the grant of a bonus equal to cent per cent of subscription.

After a very careful consideration of these proposed measures the Government of India have decided to accept in its entirety proposal (a) regarding the grant of gratuities on retirement and they therefore sanctioned the introduction of the following rule in all company-worked and state-worked railways in India with effect from the 1st September 1911.

As an addition to the benefits given under the Provident Fund Rules the Board of Directors and the Railway Board respectively may at their discretion grant from the Revenue to an employee on the Indian staff or to his widow or children dependent on him for good, efficient and faithful service a bonus equal to a half month actual pay at the time of retirement for each year's service subject to the provision that no bonus shall be given to an employee of under fifteen years' continuous service and that no bonus shall accrue for any year over 30 years service.

With regard to the proposal relating to the Provident Fund of Railways the Government of India are not in a position at the present moment to issue final order inasmuch as the proposals, as put before them, have not been accompanied by any figures to show that the provident fund of Indian railways are inadequate as compared with similar funds existing on railways in other countries. Nor have any calculations been made as to the probable cost involved. Moreover, there is no evidence to show how far the subordinate staff on railways desire to take advantage of an increase in the rate of subscriptions,—a point which the Government of India have reason to believe is one of importance to the men, having regard to the inroad which the subscription must necessarily make into the nett amount of income remaining for the personal expenditure of the individual employees each month. With a view therefore, to enable the Government of India to give proper consideration to this proposal I am directed to request that you will supply at as early a date as possible the following information:—

(1) A general report on the working of the Provident Fund Rules on your Railway from the point of view of providing an adequate provision to the employees belonging to it on retirement. The report should be illustrated by concrete examples of the working of the Fund in support of any conclusions that may be put forward.

(2) What proportion of the staff on your railways is willing and anxious to be permitted to increase the amount which at present is deducted from salary each month on account of provident fund subscription.

(3) What addition would be made to the aggregate sum of the present deposit in the fund if those of your staff who so desired were allowed to increase their present subscription of one-twelfth to one-eighth of their salary.

(4) What would be the additional cost to revenue of introducing a rule to the effect that the bonus on deposit in provident funds for each year would be not less than cent per cent of the subscriptions made to the fund, both under the existing rules and under those which contemplate an increase in the rate of monthly subscription to the fund.

On receipt of this information the Government of India will be in a position to issue final orders in regard to the proposals relating to provident funds. Their attention has been specially drawn to the proposals that the bonus on the compulsory deposits should be equal to cent per cent, of the subscriptions and I am to say that this point will receive their full consideration.

RACING.

The Question of Bookmakers.

With regard to the proposed action of Government, the Bookmakers doing business in this Presidency to-day, handed to the Stewards of the W. I. T. C., a petition which presumably will, through them, eventually go to Government. The petition reads as follows:—

To the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona.

SIR,—We have the honour to approach the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, through you, in regard to the communication dated August 4th, 1911, addressed to you by the Bombay Government on the subject of betting on the Bombay and Poona Racecourses, and beg to make the following representations:

1. In the published communication, referred to, it is stated that Government intend to undertake the necessary legislation in the ensuing cold weather and to bring the amended law into operation from about the 1st June, 1912, in order that the Western India Turf Club may have ample time to make arrangements for the coming changes.

2. In their Notification, published on 4th June 1911, Government declared that they have merely intimated to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, the conclusions at which they have arrived after prolonged consideration and enquiry. No action, executive or legislative, is contemplated until the reply of the Stewards has been received.

3. This leads us to the belief that the contemplated law affecting Bookmakers might be open to modification; and as an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held on the 9th September, we respectfully suggest that our representations may be considered in order to support any conclusions the Club may form at that Meeting.

4. Beyond the published communications from Government to the Stewards of the Club, the proposed legislation affecting Bookmakers has not been brought home to us authoritatively, nor have we had an opportunity to defend ourselves, if defence can be considered essential. As a matter of fact, we are unconscious of any specific charges against us which would tend to destroy our relations with either the Turf Club or the Public.

5. It has been suggested in the Public Press that ruin has attended many a habitue of the Turf by treating with Bookmakers in the Ring. If the allegation constitutes a charge against us—and we presume it is the exclusive basis for amended legislation—our defence is plain and convincing. It never was and never will be part of our system, in the Ring or out of it, to allure any person to ruin through betting transactions, nor are we in a position to destroy the instinct which prompts people to bet.

6. As Bookmakers licensed by the Western India Turf Club, we labour under grave responsibilities both to the Club and to the Public, and if those responsibilities are at at any time unheeded, we must be prepared for the penalty. That the Stewards have had no occasion during the past few years to suspend the confidence placed is our transactions with the Public, is, we respectfully submit, a strong point in favour of the retention of Bookmakers.

7. It occurs to us that the action of Government is obviously based on the presumption that, with the abolition of Bookmakers, the possibilities of reckless betting on the Race course would be avoided. We venture to submit that the presumption is untenable. We encourage absolutely no risks among the Public. It is optional with the Public to exercise their own discretion when treating with us.

8. Our relations with the Public have always remained friendly and pleasant, a fact which suggests the equity of betting interest and the popularity of the Ring.

9. The honesty of our transactions with the Public in the Ring has never been disputed. If the faintest suspicion of taint existed, the Stewards have a prompt remedy. The fact that we have been free from any imputation of the kind, is a further argument in favour of the retention of Bookmakers.

10. It has never, at any time, been suggested to us that our transactions in the Ring have been instrumental in effecting the financial collapse of any betting individual. If any such instance exist, other causes, apart from betting, may be attributable.

11. Bookmakers have been an Institution in India for over thirty years, and there is to-day complete evidence of their popularity in the Ring.

12. We have no desire to enlarge upon the evils which will necessarily follow on the abolition of the Ring in Western India. They may easily be contemplated.

13. In seeking the support of the Stewards and the members of the Western India Turf Club, we respectfully urge our claim to recognition as Loyal subjects of the Crown, as devoted patriots of a country ruled under magnanimous and beneficent principles, and as submissive contributors of a healthy revenue both to Government and the Western India Turf Club.

It is also more than probable that a similar pamphlet will be tendered by the horse-owners as well as the owners of houses in Poona. The latter will naturally suffer severely should the interest in racing decrease.

TIBET AND CHINA.

Fighting on the Borderland.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

A Darjeeling correspondent says that fighting is still going on between the Tibetans and the Chinese in the borderland lying between the two countries, although nothing startling has been heard about the situation of Tibet but enquiries made from fresh arrivals from that country confirms the fact that the Chinese are not successful in their efforts.

The people of Po, a frontier province of China, are a class of fanatics and a wild and savage tribe, and it is at this place that the Chinese are experiencing trouble in the work of subduing the inhabitants. Fighting has been going on for some time and it is reported from Tibetan sources that the Chinese have lost several hundreds of soldiers. The matter has come to such a pass that the Chinese soldiers are refusing to fight.

The Chinese Amban at Lhassa has requested the Tibetan Regent to depute two incarnation Lamas there who are held in great esteem by the people of Po, as the Amban's idea is that the Lama's request to the people of Po, to refrain from fighting would carry weight.

DACOITIES IN EAST BENGAL.

Houses Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

In connection with the recent political dacoities in Eastern Bengal and Assam four houses were searched in Calcutta this morning. The searches were carried out simultaneously, and it is said that the officers succeeded in recovering some property. Some correspondence and documents were also seized but it is not known whether these are of an incriminating nature. No arrest have been made made but sensational developments are expected.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEBARTMENT.

Captain Swan, I. M. S., is permanently posted to the Punjab.

The Arms Act exemption granted to Mr. P. Kennis of Mazagon, Bombay, is withdrawn.

The Central Jail at Myaungmya is notified as a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following officers retire from the service:—

Brevet-Colonels P. G. Walker, E. A. Kettlewell and A. Beale, all of the Indian Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Van Geyzel, I. M. S.

Commander Jewell, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, and Lieutenant Bacon, Upper India Volunteers, are granted Volunteer Officer's Decorations.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Rae appointed Assistant Commissioner and Commandant Border Military Police.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

THE King concluded his visit to the Duke of Devonshire at Bolton Abbey on Monday and journeyed to Moy Hall, Inverness-shire, where he is the guest of Mackintosh of Mackintosh. His Majesty has enjoyed excellent sport on the moors.

The week has witnessed the beginning and end of a national railway strike. On Thursday evening of last week the strike was declared, and by Saturday over 200,000 railway men were out, according to the statements of the trade union officials. Towards midnight on Saturday a settlement was effected by the Government, and the great mass of the men resumed work on Monday. The railway service, though seriously disorganized, was never quite suspended. Large bodies of troops were moved into all the strike areas. The elaborate measures taken for the protection of the railways proved remarkably effective. There was some rioting, and two men were shot dead during an outbreak at Llanelly. Five persons perished at the same place in an explosion which followed the looting and burning of a train. The London dock strike has ended with substantial gains for the men. In Liverpool a serious hitch occurred owing to the refusal of the Tramway Committee to reinstate 250 "sympathetic" strikers, but peace was made yesterday afternoon, the Committee consenting to take back the men as and when required.

An extraordinary outburst of anti-Jewish feeling in the towns on the Monmouth-Glamorgan border has been accompanied by mob violence and the looting of shops. Various allegations popularly made against the Jews apparently account for the disturbances. It is said that the Jews, who are numerous in the district, have practically acquired a monopoly of the furnishing and clothing trades, that they charge unnecessarily high prices, that they demand exorbitant rents and make their tenants buy their furniture from them on the hire-purchase system, and finally, that they made the railway strike a pretext for unduly increasing the price of provisions.

The Parliament Act has received the Royal Assent. A discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening on the railway strike was remarkable for a severe castigation, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer administered to Mr. Keir Hardie. Parliament has now adjourned until October 24.

The drought ended on Saturday after having lasted 18 days. This remarkable year has had three rainless periods—April 10 to April 24; June 30 to July 23; and August 2 to August 18.

The births registered in England and Wales during the second quarter of the present year numbered 225,777—a rate of 25·per 1,000 of the population, and the lowest recorded in any second quarter since the establishment of civil registration.

Mr. M. Hopton, a diamond merchant, was yesterday morning attacked by two men close to his own house in Kingsland-road and robbed of diamonds valued at about £3000. The thieves afterwards escaped in a taxicab which was waiting for them.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph celebrated his 81st birthday in Ischl last Friday. The Emperor was surrounded by his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and messages of congratulation poured in all day, that from the Emperor William being particularly cordial in tone. The Emperor William gave his customary banquet at Wilhelmshohe, and it was attended by the Imperial Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, the German Ambassador in Constantinople, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin, and others.

The Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who is next in the succession to the Austro-Hungarian Throne after his uncle, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, left Prague late on Tuesday evening in a motor-car in order to proceed to camp. He was accompanied by three officers. The car came into collision with a carriage travelling in the opposite direction on a country road. One of the shafts of the vehicle struck the Archduke, injuring him slightly. First Lieutenant Pinter was also injured.

CHILE.

Congress, instead of closing at the end of August, as is customary, will probably prolong its Sessions until September 15 in order to treat of various matters of importance, especially the most suitable method of dealing with the financial deficit.

FRANCE.

The report of the Navy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has now been issued. M. Nail, the reporter, emphasizes the necessity of France's regaining her lost position as the world's second greatest sea Power. The programme provides that the effective strength of the French fleet in 1920 shall be 28 battleships—six of the Patrie type, six of the Danton type, launched in 1909 and 1910, and 16 improved Dreadnoughts, to be built at the rate of two a year between now and 1920; ten scout cruisers 52 ocean-going torpedo-boats; and 94 submarines. There will in addition be a fleet of ten vessels for oversea purposes. The life of a cruiser is estimated at 20 years and that of a torpedo-boat or submarine at 17 years. The cost of construction involved in the new programme will amount to a "minimum" of £56,000,000.

The new Franco-Japanese Commercial and Navigation Agreement was signed by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Selves, and by the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, Baron Kurino, at the Quai d'Orsay on Saturday evening. Under the new Convention France agrees to apply her "minimum" tariff to Japanese products, in particular to Habutai silks and Urushi lacquer goods. Japan, for her part, concedes tariff reductions on 15 of the principal French exports, including champagne and other wines, perfumes, soap, motor cars, and various woollen manufactures.

The Turkish Press publishes details of fighting which is said to have taken place in North-West Wadia, in which Commandant Hyilaire's column was driven back to Kare with considerable loss by Sultan Mehmed-Salih, supported by Senussist sheikhs.

GERMANY.

In connexion with the presentation to the school of a new flag the Emperor William entertained at Wilhelmshohe Castle last Saturday morning the teaching staff and the first two classes of the Friedrich Gymnasium. The semi-official report of his Majesty's long address to the students mainly indicates that the Emperor paid a high tribute to the value of classical studies. According to supplementary reports, the Emperor laid special stress on the importance of the study of Greek in order that the students might both profit from the spirit of the Hellenes, which to-day perhaps more than ever influenced art, and also learn how Greek culture led to harmony in public and in private life.

The Association of Thuringian Metal Manufacturers has appealed to the National Association to order a general lock-out. Owing to a dispute arising from differences or opinion of the subject of wages, Reuter's Agency says, 12,000 men have, for the past fortnight, been locked out in Leipzig and some 10,000 more in Thuringian towns.

Telegrams received in Berlin on Wednesday from Salonika report that the German engineer, Herr Edward Richter, of Jena, whose capture by brigands in the neighbourhood of Kokkinopoulo, in the Olympus range, was reported in May, has reappeared alive and well, and has arrived in Kotchana, whence he will go to Salonika. Very few details are forthcoming. It does not seem to be known even in Salonika whether Herr Richter was found on Greek or Turkish soil, and whether ransom has been paid.

PERSIA.

The question of the appointment of Captain Stokes has not developed further, but hopeful signs continue. Among the public, who do not realise that friendly negotiations are now on foot, it is difficult to exaggerate the effect produced by the English representations, which are naturally frankly based on Russian objection. What is termed "the English scuttle" is the chief topic or conversation. The angry and surprised tone of the Mejliss is reflected in the remark made by a prominent Deputy that "if England's objections are so strong, she may rest assured that this is the last time we shall apply for the services of a British officer." Captain Stokes has not yet been informed by the Indian Government whether his resignation has been accepted. Meanwhile it should be repeated that active negotiations are in progress for a friendly settlement.

PORTUGAL.

In the Constituent Assembly on Tuesday Senhor Joao Menezes, with the approval of the House, proposed the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to examine the papers found in the houses of Jesuits. He asserted that a former Papal Nuncio in Lisbon took part in the campaign against the Portuguse Republic, carrying on his operations in Rome and Milan. He further declared that in these papers would be found proof that various prominent members of the House of Orleans had organized a Jesuit invasion of Portugal and had provided a sum of £8,000 for a Royalist campaign. The Minister of Justices said that proofs had been found in the document in question that a number of individuals who had been on intimate terms with the Royal family were Jesuits in disguise.

The Presidential candidature of Senhor Manuel Arriaga appears likely to be successful, though many of the supporters of Dr. Bernardino Machado still expect to secure his election. The majority of Deputies seem to be agreed to leave the future President, whoever he may be, out of political discussion.

RUSSIA.

Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday afternoon and alighted at Gatchina, where he was met by the Emperor, the Grand Dukes Boris and Serge, Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, and the staff of the Embassy, and practically the whole Court. His Majesty and his visitor drove in a motor-car to Krasnoe Selo to attend the military races and thence to Peterhof.

TURKEY.

An agreement was signed on Monday by which the preliminary surveys of the harbour works of Samsun and Trebizond have been given to the National Bank of Turkey, representing Sir John Jackson, who in all probability will obtain the concession for these works. Should he do so, British capital to the extent of more than £2,000,000 will be employed, while the Ottoman Government will have the satisfaction of knowing that the works will be carried out with the "maximum" efficiency under conditions which are by no means onerous. This is the first occasion on which British enterprise has participated in the construction of ports in the Ottoman Empire.

UNITED STATES.

The Special Session of Congress closed on Tuesday after the receipt of the fourth veto message from the President. Mr. Taft had no difficulty in exposing the haphazard character of the so-called Cotton Bill, which he denounced as "all a matter of guess-work." The closing scenes in the House were unusually quiet. It was clear that everybody was weary of the Session and glad to get away.

President Taft has vetoed the Woollen Bill. He declares that the measure has been framed without adequate knowledge and upon no clear principle, and that its effect would be uncertain. He affirms his resolve to await the report of the Tariff Board, which he has directed also to report on the cotton, metals, and leather schedules in time to enable Congress to act upon them in a scientific fashion next Session. The veto is regarded as a death-blow to tariff revision in the present Session.

THE VETO BILL.

There was a special sitting of the House of Lord on Aug. 17 to hear the Royal Assent given by Royal Commission to various measures.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Carrington, and Lord Ashby St. Ledgers. There were only two other Peers present—Viscount Maldane on the Government bench and Lord Aberconway sitting just behind him. There was not a single Opposition Peer present.

When the Royal Assent was announced to the Parliament Bill there were cheers from Radical members crowded in the members' gallery.

Sir George Birdwood writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—I wonder whether those responsible for the revolution of our parliamentary system effected on Thursday night ever considered with deliberate circumspection the full costs of it? For one item—if you will allow me space to that extent—it became very clear by 3 a.m. that yesterday was a day of darkness and of gloominess in every Government office with a Peer for its parliamentary head. The very messengers who bowed "My Lord" into his office rooms recognised that in the passing of a single night he had become a mere sham, and that the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State was now virtually the head of the office—that is, the official who could be asked with responsibility, and answer with responsibility, a question in Parliament on the work of his office. Fortunately the heads of the more important Government offices are just now members of the House of Commons; and so long as the House of Commons is filled by men of independent means and high character and proved ability—the sort of men from whose ranks it has been recruited, and the House of Lords from it, from 1832, no great harm will be done by the portentous act that for once stultifies the political maxim, "Revolutions come and are not made."

But on Thursday night it was not only the House of Lords that was dictated, but the House of Commons with it, by the vote imposing a salary of £400 a year on its members, their first half-year's salary falling due as on 'the 1st of April' last! This is a great blow to the prestige of members of Parliament and emphatically of the Labour Party," who, like the "Irish Separatists," should insist on being properly supported by their party organisation. This official salary reduces them to the status of "Civil servants," and rated as a "third class" between the "second class" and "the wage-earning Civil servants.' Even so, no great harm may come of it in Ireland and Scotland, where the people receive through their devoted priests and ministers, all learned theologians, a truly educational instruction for their way in life. But it is different in England and Wales; and imagine the sort of Englishmen who will be pressing forward for these responsible national appointments (i.e., of M.P.), with their wholly inadequate salary of £400 a year, and without any "party organisation" to control the competitors for them! The inevitable result will be administrative chaos that will bring down the greatness of England as was that of Athens, and of France, with a run; and upon that, and it may be within a year, "a day of the trumpet and alarm, against the fenced cities and against the high towers"—and shall it be of Parliament Square, the noblest architectural facade in Europe, filled with a flaring bivouac of foreign invaders!

It was a French private, a devout Catholic, during the war of 1871, after the German victoy near Amiens, who pointed out to me the following passages in Cicero, whom he knew as intimately as Virgil:—"Only where the power of the people is supreme has true liberty a home" (De Rep., I 21); "A government in the hands of one man, we call a kingdom . . . when in the hands of a nobility, an oligarchy; when everything is in the hands of the people, a republic" (De Rep., I. 26); "I feel myself that of these [separate] forms a monarchy is to be preferred" (II. 23); "But a monarchical government is excelled by a government made up of all these kinds of government. There should be the element of regality, also of power assigned to the aristocracy and furthermore of power reserved to the masses" (De Rep., I. 45); The greatest number should not have uncontrolled power "[ne plurimum valeant plurimi]"[(De Rep., II. 22).—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

Aug. 21, GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between Kenneth Newton, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick Colville, of 16 Harrington Gardens, and Kathleen Irene, only child of Arthur F. Sells, of Bombay.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in February, between Capt. John Patrick Villiers Stuart, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Villiers-Stuart of Castlane Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, and Grace Marion, elder daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Swainson, of Taynton Rectory, Gloucester.

A marriage is arranged, and will take place at Colombo, between Mr. Herbert W. Herberden, of Shiliacary, Panalur, Travancore, and Evelyn Maud, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Alexander D. Toogood of the old 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, and of Mrs. Toogood, Glendower, Camberley, Surrey.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in India in October, between Mr. Herbert Lawrence Wright, of the Indian Forest Service, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wright, of Starcross, Farnham, and Agnes Winifred, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jerran of Talland, Cornwall.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY, the Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, arrived in Calcutta yesterday and is staying at Viceregal Lodge His Honour will have a conference in the Home Office to-day when the Hon'ble Messrs. Jenkins, Ellis and Messrs. Le Messurier, Beatson Bell, Grunning Coutts and Dawson will be present.

SETTLEMENT OF THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Terms of Peace.

London, Aug. 25.

The national railway strike, declared on Thursday evening last week, by the joint executive committee of the railwaymen's four trade unions, was on Saturday officially declared to be at an end. The protracted negotiations between the Government, the railway companies, and the representatives of the men's unions resulted late on Saturday night in a settlement of the dispute.

The agreement did not at once meet with unanimous acceptance by the railwaymen in the country, but the great mass of men promptly returned to work, and on the North-Eastern system, where trouble was most intense, a settlement was agreed to on Tuesday.

Serious difficulties arose in connexion with the question of re-instatement but after prolonged conferences at the Board of Trade on Monday, the men's delegates announced that the work of agreement with the companies on the disputed points was proceeding rapidly and successfully.

The dislocation caused by the strike was serious in the North of England, but in London, the companies were able—in their own words—"to maintain an efficient, if restricted, service."

Troops were distributed in great force throughout the strike areas, but the only serious collision between the military and the populace took place at Llanelly last Saturday, when two men were shot dead and three injured. In an explosion which followed the looting and firing of a railway train by hooligans at the same place, five persons were killed.

A debate on the strike took place in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night. Fierce attacks were made on the Government by the Labour members, and Mr. Keir Hardie delivered a violent speech, which provoked a severe rebuke from Mr. Lloyd George.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

The text of the agreement is as follows:—

Acting on representations made to the railway companies by the Government, they to-day empowered Mr. Claughton and Sir Guy Granet to confer on their behalf with representatives selected by the joint executives of the trade unions of railway employes with a view to discussing with them the suggested terms of settlement drafted by the Board of Trade.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF THE RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Signed on August 19, 1911, at the Board of Trade, on behalf of the railway companies who have adopted the Conciliation Scheme of 1907, and of the joint executives of the trade unions of railway employes and of the Government and the Board of Trade:—

(1) The strike to be terminated forthwith and the men's leaders to use their best endeavours to induce the men to return to work at once.

(2) All the men involved in the present dispute, either by strike or lock-out, including casuals, who present themselves for work within a reasonable time to be reinstated by the companies at the earliest practicable moment, and no one to be subjected to proceedings for breach of contract or otherwise penalized.

(3) The Conciliation Boards to be convened for the purpose of settling forthwith the questions at present in dispute so far as they are within the scope of such boards, provided notice of such questions be given not later than 14 days from the date of this agreement. If the sectional boards fail to arrive at a settlement, the Central Board to meet at once. Any decisions arrived at to be retrospective as from the date of this agreement. It is agreed that for the purpose of this and the following, clause "rates of wages" includes remuneration whether by time or piece.

(4) Steps to be taken forthwith to effect a settlement of the questions now in dispute between the companies and classes of their employes not included within the Conciliation Scheme of 1907, by means of conferences between representatives of the companies and representatives of their employes who are themselves employed by the same company, and failing agreement, by arbitration to be arranged mutually or by the Board of Trade. The above to be a temporary arrangement pending the Report of the Commission as to the best means of settling disputes.

(5) Both parties to give every assistance to the Special Commission of Inquiry, the immediate appointment of which the Government have announced.

(6) Any question which may arise as to the interpretation of this agreement to be referred to the Board of Trade.

MASTERS AND MEN IN DIRECT CONSULTATION.

The momentous result of the Conference at the Board of Trade on Saturday, was reached only after very prolonged and exhausting negotiations. The joint executives of the four trade unions were indeed, with two short intervals for lunch and tea, hard at work at the council table for 13 hours consecutively.

Their deliberations began at Unity House in the morning, and after sitting there for two hours they accepted the invitation of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Sydney Buxton to confer with them at the Board of Trade. They sat from half-past 12 till half-past 2, and then adjourned till 3.

No news was forthcoming as to what was happening in the conference room, but a number of incidents occurred outside which deepened the impression that decisions of the utmost importance were on the point of being arrived at. The first was the receipt of information that a telegram had been sent to the Prime Minister, who had gone out of town, stating that the discussions had taken a more favourable turn. Then, about half-past 8, Sir Guy Granet, on being asked if there would be any more news, warned the Pressmen not to leave yet. Mr. Lloyd George had gone with Mr. Masterman and Mr. Wedgwood Benn to dine at the National Liberal Club, and it was thought to be rather significant that a telephone message was shortly afterwards sent asking him to return at once. Mr. Buxton and the Board of Trade officials returned at the same time. Later news was received that Mr. Asquith had returned to London at 9 o'clock.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The cumulative effect of these facts was to produce a conviction that either a definite settlement had been reached or some other decisive step was about to be taken. A few minutes after 11 o'clock the conference ended, and the railwaymen came out. Their demeanour was very serious, and most of them declined to say anything about the result of the negotiations. Mr. Arthur Heuderson, M.P., however, when asked if there was any news, said "Yes, the strike is settled," and shortly afterwards the terms of the settlement were made known and the news was rapidly spread to every part of the country. The fact that a settlement had been reached had already been communicated to the King.

The telegrams in which the decision was made known to the branches of the railwaymen's societies all over the country were in the following terms:—

"Joint Executive have settled strike. A victory for trades unionism all round. Men must return to work immediately."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Chief Whip, in a statement on Monday to a representative of the Press Association, said that the whole of the Government had been united from the beginning as to the proper steps to be taken.

He further said that it was evident, from this morning's newspapers that the facts regarding the reopening of the railway negotiations had not been accurately appreciated, particularly with reference to the suggestion that Mr. Lloyd George's conciliatory speech on Thursday last, was due to the application of the Labour Party for a day to discuss the Vote of Censure. As a matter of fact the Chancellor of the Exchequer learnt from the Attorney-General, who had been receiving a deputation of the Railway Clerks Association in connexion with the Insurance Bill, that there was a serious misunderstanding as to the Government's intention to grant an immediate inquiry. Thereupon (the Master of Elibank proceeded), at the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General came to seek me and found me with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was informing me of his intention to move a Vote of Censure on the Government. As soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer heard that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was with me he sent an urgent message by the Attorney-General asking us both to go to his room, as he had already taken the matter in hand. I then came with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, by the express authority of the Prime Minister, in his unavoidable absence, was acting as head of the Government, and it informed him of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's request that we should set aside a day for a Vote of Censure. Mr. Lloyd George, thereupon, insisted that this was no time for misunderstandings, the result of which might be tragic and urged that he should at once be placed in communication with the railway leaders, so that there should be no misapprehension in their minds as to the Government's intentions.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who throughout all these proceedings has been desirous of bringing the matter to a satisfactory settlement so long as the position of the men was in no way prejudical but was strictly safeguarded and maintained, then brought the representatives of the railwaymen into communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and negotiations were thus re-opened. With regard to the legend which is being assiduously propagated, to the effect that the Prime Minister was responsible for the "misunderstanding" of last Thursday, it should be enough to say that the interval of an hour and a half which took place between his two visits to the Board of Trade was sufficient to admit of any question being put to him as to the nature and the composition of the Commission or to raise any points which were in doubt. I believe that no inquiry was made. In any case the terms finally agreed upon were largely identical with the terms of reference put before the men by the Prime Minister. It should further be noted that what the Prime Minister conveyed to the men he conveyed with equal emphasis to the directors.

A great many inaccurate statements have appeared in certain quarters in regard to the action of the Home Secretary in East London. It is absolutely incorrect to say that Mr. Churchill desired to send troops to East London, and was only deterred from doing so by the remonstrance of a colleague. The Home Secretary, under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, has acted throughout with great circumspection and with the fullest consideration for the welfare of the public whose food supply it was so necessary to maintain. Mr. John Burns has in this matter rendered the most valuable service, but the ultimate responsibility rested with Mr. Churchill, who decided not to send the military to East London.

Finally, it has been suggested in some quarters that Parliament is re-assembling as the result of pressure from members of the House of Commons. I am in the best position to assert that this is incorrect. It is perfectly true that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was from the first anxious that the House should reassemble, but it is only fair to state that the Prime Minister arrived at this decision when he was in the country still suffering from laryngitis and before he had had an opportunity of consultation with his colleagues on this point, in order that full opportunity should be given for the expression of views through the Constitutional channels.

THE LIVERPOOL DISPUTES.

Tramway Deadlock.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

No settlement has been reached at to-day's Conferences. The negotiations between the Strike Committee and the Corporation Tramways Committee, which have been proceeding as to the reinstatement of the tramwaymen, have been adjourned until to-morrow, when also the Dock Board meet at noon to consider their attitude towards their employes. It is now certain that the port will be idle to-morrow, and the relatively insignificant case of a few tramwaymen is obstructing the commerce of Liverpool and threatening the reopening of the national movement.

The lock-out of the dockers continues in full force, and the railwaymen are becoming restive again. Many of the goods workers went back to their yards this morning, but most of them are out again, because of the tramwaymen's grievance. This movement may easily spread in the present temper of the men, to other goods yards in Lancashire. It is a difficult and even critical situation, and the Home Office Committee are working day and night to compose the outstanding differences. Meanwhile, apart from the railwaymen, there are as many men on strike in a variety of trades as there have been at any time in the last fortnight. The stations are still patrolled by soldiers, every convoy is under a strong guard and the precaution of closing all licensed premises at 2 o'clock remains in force. A petty dispute with 250 tramwaymen keeps Liverpool under the nearest approach to martial law which any English town has known in recent years.

THREAT OF A GENERAL STOPPAGE.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

The anxiety to which I gave expression in my message last night, proves to have been only too well founded. Liverpool is again the vortex of an industrial maelstrom, and all the negotiations and conferences of the last few days may be looked upon as so much waste time. The cause of the renewal of hostilities is petty enough. It is simply whether 250 uniformed tramwaymen who went on strike in sympathy with other workers shall be reinstated in their old positions. The fact that the trouble with the tramwaymen is the only obstacle to a general settlement of the whole of the Liverpool strikes makes the position created to-day all the more irritating. The possibilities of the situation are endless, and if peace is not restored before the end of the week the dockers may take the law into their own hands and return to work. Many of them are on the verge of starvation, and the Strike Committee cannot rely on their obeying their edicts for an indefinite period.

The only hopeful sign is the announcement that Mr. Askwith is on his way here. Immediately on his return to London from Manchester, he drove to the Board of Trade, and after a conference there he left by the 8 o'clock train for Liverpool with a view to endeavouring to assist in promoting a settlement of the trouble here.

Sir Charles Petrie, the Chairman of the Corporation Tramways Committee, who was in conference with the Home Office Committee and the representatives of the men, this morning agreed to reinstate the coachmen and pointers at the Lambeth-road Repair Works, and the power station men at Lister Drive, but declined to take back the uniformed tramwaymen. Thereupon the Strike Committee met and decided to continue the fight.

A DOUBTFUL POLICY.

The members of the Corporation who frame the policy and direct the activities of the Tramways Committee are taking upon themselves a very grave responsibility in refusing to reinstate a section of their employes. Criticism is not my province, but I am bound to say that in responsible and impartial quarters here the decision to exclude from the national amnesty a mere fraction of the Corporation workmen is deplored as inexpedient and unwise. It is pointed out that the singling out of the uniformed men for punishment is quite illogical, inasmuch as reinstatement has actually been promised to the power-station men, whose conduct in attempting to plunge Liverpool into darkness was a far more serious offence against the community than the striking of a few drivers and conductors. The whole business is very baffling, and not the least extraordinary feature of it is that the Tramways Committee have yet to meet to discuss the question of reinstatement. They have been summoned to meet to-morrow, but no attempt was made to get at their corporate opinion either yesterday or to-day, when they were confronted with the gravest emergency with which they have ever been faced. The committee, of course, may decline to accept the recommendation of their chairman, but the majority of the members are understood to be in entire sympathy with them. It is only fair to add that a large force of public opinion in Liverpool, warmly supports Sir Charles Petrie's attitude.

STRIKE SETTLED.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

The Strike Committee to-night declared the Labour troubles to be at an end, and the nightmare from which Liverpool has been suffering for the last fortnight is at last removed.

The intervention of Mr. Askwith, whose mission was primarily to lay before the contending parties, the national character which their dispute had assumed, has had a great bearing on to-day's events. But the general settlement which has been arrived at is largely the result of a timely concession on the part of the Corporation Tramways Committee and of the astuteness of the Strike Committee in taking advantage of a partial surrender to make peace on terms which will probably seem to the public to be favourable to themselves.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

The Tramways Committee had a very difficult task to perform when they met this afternoon. They were summoned to decide whether 250 uniformed tramwaymen, who went on strike in sympathy with the railwaymen, should be reinstated in the service of the Corporation, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and that the men who had remained loyal protested vigorously against their being brought back. Mr. Askwith and the members of the Home Office Committee had been severely urging counsels of peace during the morning to the representatives of both sides, and their efforts bore good fruit. At the end of a meeting which lasted nearly three hours it was announced that the Tramways Committee had unanimously resolved that the uniformed tramwaymen on strike should be reinstated as and when required and subject to the satisfaction of the general manager.

PEACE DECLARED.

That was enough for Mr. Tom Mann and his colleagues, who have shown themselves to be clever campaigners and skilled organizers in the present troubles. After further conference with Mr. Askwith this evening, the Strike Committee met and unanimously decided that there were not sufficient grounds to warrant a continuation of the fight. They therefore telegraphed to the National Transport Workers' Federation and to the Joint Executive Committee of the railwaymen in London thanking them for the help they had given, and informing them of their decision. The Strike was then declared to be at an end. Some of the carters returned to work this evening, and the other grades of workers will go back as soon as the inevitable difficulties can be adjusted.

FATAL RIOTS AT LLANELLY.

Seven Killed and many Injured.

London, August 25.

As the result of an attack on a train a conflict between rioters and soldiers took place at Llanelly on Saturday afternoon. The soldiers were compelled to fire on the crowd, with the result that two men were killed and several others injured.

The disturbances broke out afresh towards midnight. After attacking several premises in the town the mob went back to the railway and set the goods shed on fire. Some trucks were also set ablaze. Some cylinders of gunpowder and other explosives stored in one of these exploded and four persons were killed and many others injured. One of the latter has since died. Disturbances continued until about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The following are the lists of killed and injured in the occurrences of the afternoon and evening respectively:—

THE FIRING BY SOLDIERS.

KILLED.

Jack John, 21, Llanelly, tinplate worker.
Leonard Worsey, 20, London, labourer.

INJURED.

Jack Francis, 21, tinplate worker; condition precarious.
David Travers; shot wounds in the neck.
A lance-corporal; injuries in the head from a stone.
Joseph Hanbury; slightly injured.

THE EXPLOSION.

KILLED.

Mrs. Ann Fisher (injuries to face).
William Harris.
Alfred Morris, motor-car driver, both legs blown off.
Another person: name and sex as yet unknown.

INJURED.

R Gething.
Fred Powell.
Ivor Thomas.
William Pierce.
Thomas Jones.
Thomas Thomas.
Thomas Griffiths.
Frank Francis (aged 15).

TWO RIOTERS KILLED BY SOLDIERS.

Since the strike broke out disturbances have been constantly taking place at Llanelly. Trains have been stopped, and on Friday night the behaviour of the mob became so violent that the Riot Act was read. At about half-past 2 on Saturday afternoon the rioting was renewed. An ordinary train was seen approaching from Llandilo Junction, but the crowd at first contented themselves with booing and allowed the train to proceed into the station. When brought to a standstill the train was within a few yards of Union Bridge, where a large number of people had congregated. Some of the men jumped on to the footplate, and a struggle took place with the engine driver and the fireman, in which the driver was badly hurt. The fire of the locomotive was extinguished and the machinery thrown out of gear, with the result that it was impossible to proceed.

While this was going on the soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment had been withdrawn to the Great Western Railway Station, about 200 yards away, but they came tearing up the line in double quick time. The people scattered up the slope and scaled the walls of the back gardens that abut the railway, from which they threw stones and railings torn from the tops of the walls at the soldiers and the train. The officer in charge, with a couple of soldiers, went to the crowd in the gardens, and there was a temporary stoppage of the fusillade, the officer shaking hands and talking with some of the aggressors. During the conversation, however, stones were still thrown from other quarters, and several soldiers were struck.

At this point the soldiers fixed bayonets and rushed towards the crowd, who, however, failed to appreciate the position, and some of the rioters shouted that the soldiers dared not carry matters too far. Matters at length became so serious that Mr. Thomas Jones, J. P., deemed it advisable to read the Riot Act. Still the crowd failed to realize the seriousness of the situation, and even when one of the officers fired a shot in the air laughter and jeering followed, and cries were raised that only blank cartridge was being used. Meanwhile the crowd was still throwing stones, and they came at the soldiers from all directions.

SHOT ON A GARDEN WALL.

A few more stray shots were fired and the people were beginning to be confirmed in their belief that it was only a piece of "bluff" A few minutes afterwards a young fellow who was sitting on a wall was seen to fall backwards having been shot. Almost immediately two others fell into the same garden. The crowd was now terrified, and the people took to their heels. A doctor happened to be in High-street at the time and he was at once taken to the garden in which the injured men were lying. It is stated that Worsey, one of the men killed, had only just gone out to the garden to ascertain what was happening, having seen a number of men, coming over the wall. Hanbury and Francis, two of the injured men, were in Worsey's garden with him.

THE EVENING RIOTS.

Immediately after the fatal rioting of the afternoon an indignation meeting of strikers and their sympathizers was held near the railway crossing, at which threats of vengeance upon those responsible for the reading of the Riot Act were made.

When darkness set in crowds again began to assemble. While the larger proportion of police and soldiers were engaged near the railway stations, a large crowd got down the line towards Llandilo station, where the train stopped earlier in the day was standing. Swarming on to the rails the mob invaded the train. Luggage vans were entered, and blankets, clothing, provisions, and a large quantity of liquor and ammunition (the bulk of it intended for the use of the soldiers) were seized. Most of the clothing and provisions were strewn about the permanent way, while many in the mob helped themselves to the liquor. The vans were then fired, after which the crowd marched through the town with the obvious purpose of wrecking the premises of the magistrates.

A section of the rioters gathered outside Brynmair, the residence of Mr. Thomas Jones, who on Friday night was the first to attempt to read the Riot Act. They smashed the windows and then proceeded to his business premises in Market-street, broke the windows, and looted a good deal of provisions. The mob, many of them maddened by the effects of the liquor stolen from the train, next proceeded to the ironmongery shop of Mr. Henry Wilkins, one of the magistrates, in Hall-street, doing considerable damage here, and also at the shop of Mr. D. C. Parry in Stepney-street.

News of these outrages having reached the station about 100 soldiers headed by some 20 constables hurried through the town and took possession of Market-street. They met with considerable opposition and made several baton charges, many of the crowd being injured. One man was arrested. The crowd were eventually dispersed.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE RAILWAY.

Repulsed in the town, the mob climbed back to the railway, and broke into the Great Western Railway Company's goods shed, pilfering the warehouses and throwing provisions about in all directions. They also got possession of a large quantity of whisky and beer, which they drank, bursting open the ends of casks and ladling the liquor out in pails. A few minutes afterwards the shed burst into flames. Some trucks standing in a siding were then looted and fired.

Suddenly there was an explosion. It appears that the trucks were loaded with cylinders of gunpowder, carbide and gelatine, and this exploded, portions of the blazing trucks and of their contents being hurled through the air among the crowd, who made frantic efforts to escape. Four were killed and a dozen or more were injured, one of whom has subsequently died in hospital.

Another account states that after the events of the afternoon a body of rioters tore up the main up and down lines, Llanelly thus being absolutely cut off from the rest of the Great Western Railway system. Telephone communication to the town was exceedingly difficult, the hotels were closed, and practically all business was suspended. The damage done to the railway company's property is estimated at £2,000.

Just before midnight the Worcestershire Regiment made a bayonet charge near the station and several persons were injured. The disturbances continued until about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, ceasing only after definite intimation had been received that the strike had been settled.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN WALES.

Shops Pillaged.

London, Aug 25.

Serious rioting broke out about midnight on Saturday at the Monmouthshire mining town of Tredegar, and was renewed on Monday and Tuesday, spreading on the later outbreaks to towns in the adjoining district.

At midnight on Saturday a crowd of about 200 disorderly young men marched into one of the main thoroughfares after attacking a Jew's residence in Salisbury-street and greatly terrifying the occupants. They were joined by a mob of several thousands and, going from shop to shop owned by Hebrewes, the crowd broke the windows and looted the premises until 18 shops in all had been sacked.

On Monday night a gang of roughs paraded the streets and attempted to repeat the disorders of Saturday. The police were summoned, but were received by the rioters with volleys of stones and broken bottles, and several baton charges had to be made. Many of the rioters were injured and about a dozen had to be removed to hospital. A magistrate was afterwards sent for, and the Riot Act was read. The military in attendance were then ordered to fix bayonets and march through the principal streets. This had the effect of driving the rioters into the side streets, from whence they threw stones at the soldiers.

A number of the roughs afterwards left the town and crossed the mountain to the neighbouring towns of Ebbw Vale and Rhymney, where similar scenes were enacted and the Jewish inhabitants were attacked. Reinforcements of military arrived from Tredegar, and the rioters fled.

At Rhymney, where another section of the rioters created a disturbance, nearly every shop in the place was looted. The mob had matters all its own way and after wrecking the looted premises returned to Tredegar, where the sight of the military had a sobering effect.

FLIGHT OF JEWISH RESIDENTS.

Rioting was renewed on Tuesday. Caan, Victoria, Waunllwyd, Aberbysswyg Brynmawr, Beaufort, Ebbw Vale and Tredegar, were seriously affected and looting was carried out on a large scale. So serious an aspect did the disturbances assume in Ebbw Vale that it was found expedient to read the proclamation of the Riot Act. The military were called out, and on being given the order to fix bayonets and charge they cleared the streets for a time. At Cwn, a mining town some miles from Ebbw Vale, huge crowds assembled in the streets, and at one period their numbers could have been very little short of 10,000. The situation for a time looked very dangerous and only one policeman was on duty. The authorities hastily called for military assistance, and a body of soldiers arrived by special train. The mob eventually dispersed.

At Brymawr, on the borders of Monmouthshire and Breconshire, matters assumed a serious aspect early in the day. The police and the crowd for a time engaged in a fight with the rioters, the latter throwing stones and bottles. A church and other buildings were attacked and several arrests were made. Military assistance was telephoned for, and two bodies of Cavalry arrived. The premises of of Mr. Cohen, a Jewish general dealer, and Mr. Campbell were wrecked, but there was no looting. The military cleared the streets without much trouble. A number of rioters were injured in a collision with police and military.

Fifteen men were arrested at Tredegar. When searched at the police station it was found that each carried in his pockets a supply of stones.

At Blackwood, further down the valley, large crowds assumed a threatening aspect, and serious disturbances were feared during the night.

A correspondent, who has been inquiring into the causes of the riots at Tredegar, states that open threats have been made for the past month or more against the Jews, who are numerous in the town. One of the allegations made against them is that they have acquired a monopoly of several classes of trade, such as those of furnishing, clothing, and jewelry, and that they charge unnecessarily high prices. It is also said that a large amount of the inferior house property is owned by Jews, and that they make it a condition that tenants must obtain their furniture from them on the hire system. Other assertions relate to the eviction of people in trying circumstances. All those things have been irritating a certain element of the population, and the general unrest precipitated the attack.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK.

Tredegar, Aug. 23.

After the violence of the mobs

By appointment
Lemco
The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
to H.M. the King.

For making really delicious soups, entrees, meat jellies, aspics, gravies, and for invalid cookery, LEMCO is indispensable. The fact that many eminent chefs constantly use LEMCO is convincing evidence on the point.

Guaranteed absolutely pure concentrated beef. Keeps its perfect purity in any climate. The most scientifically perfect Beef Extract in the World and the first made on a commercial scale.

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

THE "LONDON G ZETTE."

The King has approved of the following promotions:—

Indian Army.

Lieut to be Capt—H H McGann, 69th Punjabis April 6 Note—The promotion of Capt, C P Nicolas to that rank, notified in the "Gazette" of March 22, 1910, is antedated to Feb 3, 1906.

Indian Medical Service.

To be Col—Lieut-Col J Smyth June 7.

Lieut to be Capt—J W Barnett, Madan Lal Puri Mar 8.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

First Class Assist Surg to be Sen Assist Surg Supernumy with Hon Rank of Lieut—C J Fox June 15.

Indian Army Departments.

Assist Commis and Hon Lieut to be Dep Commis with Hon Rank of Capt—C H Kirkpatrick June 28.

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officers to the India Army:—

On Transfer to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieuts to be Capts—E M Steward, from Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Reg, dated July 6, but to rank from May, 4, 1910 Capt Steward's rank as Lieut is antedated Aug 4, 1903; W P R Wheatley from Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg, dated July 10, but to rank from Dec 4, 1910 Capt Wheatley's rank as Lieut is antedated to Mar 4, 1904

From Unattached List.

Sec Lieut to be Lieut—F H F Hornor, Double, Company Officer. 107th Pioneers, dated May 18, but to rank from April 25.

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Army.

Col R F H Anderson Aug 13; Brev Col P G Walker July 29; Brev Col E A Kettlewell, Brev Col M A Kerr, C B Brev Col A Beale, Brev Col H G Sutton, Brev Col A E S earle Aug 13: Lieut-Col J de C D Meade Aug 9; Lieut Col Sir J R Dunlop Smith, K C S I, C I E, Lieut Col R H Light Aug 13; Maj F T T Moore Aug 11.

Note—The rank of Col G R C Westropp, C B, is as herein stated, not Brev Col, as stated in the "Gazette" of August 8.

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut Col A Milne July 25.

War Office, Aug. 22.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Maj.-Gen. Sir A. J. Murray, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Director of Military Training. War Office to be Col. vice Gen. N. Stevenson (deceased) (Aug. 3).

Regular Force.

Commands and Staff.

Col. H. De B. De Lisle, C.B., D.S.O., from General Staff Officer 1st grade, to be temp. Brig.-Gen. to command a brigade, vice Col. F. S. Garratt, C.B., D.S.O., retired (Aug. 5).

Brev Col the Hon F Gordon, D S O, from Gordon Highlanders, to be Gen Staff Officer, 1st grade, vice Col temp Brig-Gen H De B De Lisle Aug 10.

Capt A H Wood, Cameronians Scottish Rifles, to be A D C to Lieut-Gen Sir H L Smith Dorrien, K C B, D S O, A D C General to the King, Commander-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, vice Capt T R C Price, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers Probyn's Horse, Indian Army, who has resigned Aug 1.

Capt J S Cawley, 20th Hussars, from Instructor at Cavalry School, to be General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Maj C Evans, R A, who has been advanced to 2nd grade Aug 12.

Establishments.

Inspection Staff—Capt C S Young, R A, to be Assistant Inspector, vice Capt R A Thomas, R A, who has vacated Aug 15.

Cavalry.

1st Royal Dragoons—Supernum. Capt H McL Lambert, is restored to establishment Aug 5.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Lieut-Col A D Miller. D S O, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on Half-pay List; Maj O B Bulkeley Johnson to be Lieut.-Col, vice A D Miller Aug 19.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Lieut J F Neilson, to be Capt; Sec Lieut H C Brocklehurst, to be Lieut May 3.

20th Hussars—Lieuts to be Capts:—J F Cowlard, T B Hurndall, Adjt, under provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909; Sec Lieut H M Soames, to be Lieut July 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut Dist Offr C G Fellows is seconded as Adj of Militia Artillery Aug 1, Sec-Class Master Gunr O Broadhurst to be Lieut Dist Offr Aug 23.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Capt W C H Bell retires on retired pay Aug 23.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Maj. N Kirby to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brev. Col. G M Heath, D S O, promoted Aug. 18.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—[redacted] W A Fuller-Maitland [redacted] Hope resigns his commission [redacted] ient. the Hon. P G [redacted] ion Reg.—Brev. Maj. [redacted] Capt., is restored to [redacted] ut. C J Harter, from [redacted] t. 23.

[redacted] Sec Lieut. B S C Hutchinson to be Lieut. April 26.

Royal Irish Reg.—Capt. L J Lipsett is seconded for service under Canadian Govt. July 27; Lieut. M G Thomson resigns his commission Aug. 23.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut C E Stuart is seconded for service under Colonial Office Aug 9.

Cheshire Reg—Lieut H G V M Freeman is seconded for service under Colonial Office Aug 9.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut Col P R Mantell D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt is placed on Half pay List Maj H Delme Radcliffe to be Lieut Col vice P R Mantell Aug 21.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Supernum Capt E W Atkinson is restored to establishment Aug. 5.

Gloucestershire Reg—Capt. P S Vassall is seconded for service under Colonial Office Aug 5.

Worcestershire Reg—Supernum, Lieut G W Nugent is restored to establishment Aug 15.

East Surrey Reg—Lieut R C Campbell is seconded for service under Colonial Office July 26.

Royal Sussex Reg—Capt and Brev Maj R J A Terry to be Maj, Supernum. Capt R N Dick is restored to establishment Aug 12.

Welsh Reg—Capt L W D Everett is seconded for service under Colonial Office July 29 Supernum Capt W H Farrar is restored to establishment July 22.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L I—Capt H M Dillon is seconded for service under Colonial Office, Supernum Capt A G Sullivan is restored to establishment July 26.

King's Own Yorkshire L I Supernum Capt R M D Fox, is restored to establishment July 31.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—Sec Lieut F A H Castberg, to be Lieut April 19.

Manchester Reg—Supernum Capt F H Dorling, is restored to establishment July 5.

York and Lancaster Reg—Supernum Capt A B Burdett is restored to establishment Aug 2.

Durham L I—Supernum Capt A L Cartwright is restored to establishment Aug 12 Sec Lieut A G de Bunsen to be Lieut July 17.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's Lieuts to be Capts—J O Hopkinson, and to remain seconded; K B McKenzie June 3 The promotion to Lieut of the undermentioned Sec Lieuts is antedated as follows F W J B Fraser, to June 3 W A A Middleton to June 25 Sec Lieut A C Murray to be Lieut June 27.

Gordon Highlanders—Corporal W F R Dobie, from Black Watches Royal Highlanders, to be Sec Lieut Aug 23.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Sec Lieut A C Allan to be Lieut May 19.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut J C Gordon is placed temporarily on Half pay List, on account of illhealth Aug 11.

Connaught Rangers—Lieut P A St G Bowman resigns his commission Aug 23.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg Royal Canadians—Sec Lieut W D Lawson, to be Lieut July 12.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Lieut to be Capts:—J P G Crosbie June 14; A A Tod July 29; Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—E Durham June 14; L B Paget July 11.

Army Service Corps.

Lieut W P de L Cuffe, from Royal Field Reserve Artillery, to be Sec Lieut; Qrmr and Hon Lieut W Siddans retires on retired pay; First Class Staff Sergt-Maj J Lawrance to be Qrmr., with hon rank of Lieut Aug 23.

Commissions from Woolwich.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Sec Lieuts July 20:—

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Oyal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—D J F Morton, L Browning, W R E Harrison, W A Dauby, H R Lodge, G de L Landon, E Latham, A G Bates, C N Roney-Dougal, J O Campbell. G Sumpter, J C M Mostyn, J D C MacNeece, A F B Cottrell, O M Lund, C E S Beatson, N H Huttenbash, O Hart, P H Murray, M W Huish, A G Hewson, G W T Lindsay, R F Simson, C T Beckett, E H P Jackson, L G Luytens.

Royal Garrison Artillery—P E Inchbald, A J C Pollock, F W H Simpson, W L Curry, C O Olliver, W J Gilpin, O C Taylor, B Gaussen, R H A Kellie, R J R Freeth, C Mucklow, L F Richard, A C S Hall, I C Wilson, A Hay, A S C Kennedy, E A P Luard, J D L de Wend-Fenton.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

E de S Rideous, G Cheetham, D J McMullen, A Mason, V A C Clery, E E Calthrop, R H Dewing, C G G Bayly, R B Flint, R A Drake-Brockman, W H Oxley, K I Gourlay, F L S Holbrow, G D Watson, H A Urquhart, L G Hawker, E F Johnston.

Army Madical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The name of Maj L N Lloyd, D S O is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Aug 4 Lieuts to be Capts:—J James, M B., A C H Suhr M B, J E Ellcome, G J Keane, M D. H H Blake, M B, R M, Dickson, M B F Worthington, M B, F H Bradley, M B. A L Stevenson, M B, B Varvil, J W Houston, M B. A Shepherd M B W J Dunn, M B. F B Dalgliesh, M Leckie, S G Walker M B, C E L, Harding M B F M Hewson. A L Foster, C M Rigby, A G Wells, A E G Fraser W H S Burney T S Eves M B L Murphy A H T Davis J S McCombe M B W J Tobin C McQueen R O'Kelly Aug 4.

Memoranda.

Brev Col G M Heath, D S O, from the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Col Aug 18.

Brev Col G H Cardew D S O, Half pay List, retires on retired pay.

Col B St J Barter, Half pay List, retires on retired pay Aug 23.

Brev Cols Half-pay List, to be Cols:—L Jones Aug 5 S L Craster Aug 13.

Col A G Dallas, on completion of period of service as Commandant of School of Musketry, South Africa, is placed on Half-pay List July 27.

The following Lieut Cols Half pay List, retire on retired pay:—W Kirk E H Cox, D S O Aug 23.

Unattached List for India Army.

The Christian name of Sec Lieut H C L Minchin, is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 2, 1910.

General Reserve of Officersr.

The notification regarding the removal of Lieut J W Horne, which appeared in the "Gazetter" of June 13, is cancelled Lord Brabourne, late Sec Lieut Grenadier Guards to be Sec Lieut Aug 23.

Admiralty, 23rd August.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Rear-Admiral Spencer Victor Yorke de Horsey has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request Dated 21st August Consequent thereon, the following promotion takes place from the same date—Captain Arthur Henry Christian, M V O, to be Rear-Admiral Staff Paymaster William Knighton Stephens has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 2nd August.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Stuart Duncan Blair has been placed on the Retired List Dated 17th August, Surgeon George Oswald Morrell Dickenson, M B, has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 24th August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—Bruce Metcalfe. Dated 16th June, Geoffrey Cromwell Edward Hampden. Dated 2nd August. Rupert Oswald Jones. Dated 3rd August. Francis Godfrey Spriddell. Dated 16th August.

The undermentioned Acting Sub.Lieutenants to be Sub.Lieutenants—Henry Preston Nash. Dated 25th July. John Oswald Buckler. Dated 16th August.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March—Engineer Commander George Albert Haggarty has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 23rd August.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Aug 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut R S Mean-Blundell, L A, B
Mr C H Ellison, B
Mr L M Kaye, B
Mr R J Donett, B
Mr S A Bunting, B
Mr G A Durie, B
Mr H F Hortz, C I E, B
Mr B F Taylor, B
Mr B Raikes, B
Mr C L Taylor, B
Mr H St J Doenaoc, Mungavie, B
Mr W Greer, So Cov
Mr H M Haslehurst, Bo
Col L G Watkins, R A, Dir O.d Stores
Major J F Finnis, 63 Sikhs
Capt G G W Corrie, R A
Capt H D Cloete, 98 Punj.
Lieut W R C Griffith, 2 Raj
Lieut Z Singh, N I Laud Forces
Lieut W M Marshall, 37 Dogras
Lieut B B Lloyd, I M S
Lieut J S H Ring, 46 Punj

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col C H Bedford, I M S, B, 2 mo M C
Capt L G Crosthwait, I A, B 6 mo
Mr A B Affordc, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr G C L Howell, B Cov, 1 mo 13 days
Mr C E F Bunbury, C S I B Cov 4 mo
Mr J C Mackenzie, B Cov, 7 days
Mr R T Donlan, B, 4 mo 9 days
Mr J H Harford, B, 6 mo M C
Mr R J Chalmers, B, 6 days M C
Mr C W Sandford, B, 3 mo M C
Mr E Arundel-Smith, B, 5 mo 19 days
Mr E Thompson, B, 7 days M C
Rev J A R Brookes, B, 5 days
Rev H W F Fagan, B, 1 mo
Mr R M Beadom, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W S Burt, B, 3 mo
Mr G Clarke, B, 3 days M C
Mr H Cockburn, B, 1 mo
Mr A E Ross, B, 2 mo
Mr E J Lingley, B, 3 mo M C
Mr E Hope, B, 15 Days
Mr H K Roy, B, 12 days
Mr C B Cuningham, M, 3 mo M C
Mr W F Stuart-Menteth, Bo, 1 mo
Mr L H Spence, Bo, 6 mo M C
Mr A H Whyte, Bo, 1 mo M C
Mr H F Beale, Bo, 5 mo 16 days
Col J S Melville, I A, 1 year
Col R C Broomie, C I E, Dir Gen, A R D, 1 week
Lieut-Col R B Low, D S O 9 Hodson's Horse, to Oct 10, 1911
Major W H Seach, R E 7 days
Major J S Corlett, 15 Lrs, to Oct 14 1911
Capt A J P Cock, 22 Cav, 4 mo
Capt G G W Corrie, R A to Nov 7 1911
Capt C S Pike, 197 Prs 4 mo M C
Lieut B S Stone, 26 Punj, 3 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss M Stephonson, Q A M N S I, 8 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col E Hudson, B
Mr J H Lindquist, B
Mr C Brook, B
Mr W Butler, B
Mr H J Kynaston, B
Mr H F Lockwood, B
Mr J A O'Maley, B
Mr E G Bacon, B
Mr E L Crawford, B
Mr G Clarke, B
Mr E Thompson, B
Mr S G Stubbs, B
Mr C B Bayley, M V O B
Mr A J Carew, B
Mr L O D Rose, B
Mr W P Thompson, B
Mr C A Peters, B
Mr H K Roy, B
Capt M Wylie, 4 G R

A most interesting feature of the French Manoeuvres which, as recent telegrams show, Sir John French is witnessing with admiration, is that their plan is based on the supposition that a British force of 80,000 men has come to the assistance of France, and is working towards the German and Belgian frontiers. The supposed British force is represented by 80,000 men under General Menestral.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Widower (to his daughter) aged ten—Dora, do you know that Susanna, our housekeeper is going to be married?

Dora—Oh, I'm so glad we're getting rid of the old pelican! Won't it be jolly? But who is going to marry her?

Father—Well, I am!

THE TWO TRAINS.

A railway guard busily engaged in getting his train ready to start accidentally trod on a lady's dress as she swept by.

Oh, you clumsy man, she exclaimed, the sudden weight from behind bringing her to a standstill. Please be a little more careful.

Beg pardon, madam, replied the guard, but I can't possibly attend to two trains at once.

HE WAS GHOST PROOF.

A plan was formed to scare a certain Tim Casey, living in a village near Belfast, on his returning from market by night past the churchyard. As he went by the usual turnip, white sheet, and lanthorn of the conventional ghost were submitted to his gaze, with the customary weird howls. Tim, however, simply looked fixedly at the apparition for a moment, and remarked:—Arrah, now, and is it a general resurrection, or are yet just taking a walk by yerself?

EMBARRASSING.

Isn't this perfectly delightful? she asked, as they sat on the sofa with their arms intertwined and the brilliantine on his moustache not very far from the crimson balm on her lips.

Dorothy, he replied, when I know that your mother is listening on the stairs, that your father is waiting in the vestibule with a cane, that the bulldog is loose in the front yard, and that your little brother is under the sofa, how can I say that it is delightful?

WHEN THE KING REMOVES HIS HAT.

I understand, said Johnny, looking up from his book, that there is only one man to whom King George must remove his hat.

Nonsense, Johnnie, said his father. The King, as a matter of courtesy, raises his hat to ladies, and also returns the salutes of his subjects; but there is no man living to whom he is compelled to uncover.

How about his hairdresser? queried the astute Johnnie triumphantly.

NOT IN THE BOOK.

At a provincial theatre not long since the curtain rose on an empty stage in the second act of a play, and by-and-by a meek-looking young man with a dust coat slung over his arm came on and loudly called. Uncle! uncle! According to the book of the play he should have received no answer to his call, and after an appropriate pause he should have gone on with the monologue. But a graceless god in the gallery took upon himself to answer the actor. All right, I'm coming in a moment; how much do you want on it? he shouted. The effect on the audience may be imagined.

HIS INTELLECTUAL EQUAL.

The merchant was busy, and was having a troublesome time at the telephone. Central, who tried to get the number for him, appeared to be inexperienced or asleep. Ordinarily the most patient of men, he finally lost his patience.

Look here, he shouted, either get me 5001 or give me some place where I may at least talk to my intellectual equal.

Silence for a moment, and then over the wire came a loud Hallo! in a man's voice.

Mr. Brownlow was much relieved,

What place is that? he asked.

The hospital for the insane, came the answer.

THE ART OF DODGING.

The foreman was a hustler. Two of his men were not. Long experience, however, had made them wise in their way.

Now, then, where are you going? asked the foreman on one occasion.

Please, sir, responded one of the men, we're takin this ere plank up to the saw mill.

Plank? What plank? snapped the foreman. I don't see any plank.

The man looked down at his hands, then over his shoulder and turned blandly to his mate.

Why, bless me, Bill, he exclaimed, if we ain't been an forgot the plank!

IT WASN'T PLEASANT.

The conductor was inclined to seek for sympathy.

Do you see that woman on the left-hand side of the car up near the front? he asked the thin man at the rear.

Yes, I see her.

The one with the dizzy hat?

Yes.

Well, I think she is trying to cheat me out of a fare. When I went in to collect she never looked around, and I am not quite sure that she did not pay me before, although I am almost positive about it. She looks to me like a woman who would be glad to stir up a fuss. I can pick them out as far as I can see them. You never spot a woman with a face like that who is not ready to bluff her way anywhere. I wish to goodness I knew whether she had paid her fare or not.

I world not worry about it any more, said the thin man. I paid the lady's fare some time ago—she is my wife.

A WALKOVER!

Undoubtedly the big pot of the Stumpton Cricket Club was its lightning bowler, Fastleigh. Direction he despised. Pitch he pooh-poohed. But his speed was stupendous.

Well, Thomas, breathlessly enquired a Stumpton enthusiast of the scorer, on the return of the team from the great match of the year, how many wickets did Fastleigh take?

All ten of 'em! chuckled Thomas All ten!

All bowled? pursued the enthusiast.

Well, no, replied the scorer. Clean bowl four, lamed three, an 'other three wouldn't go in.

BACK TO EARTH.

They sat together on the pier looking across the bay at the white winged yachts,

Sweet, he whispered.

Yes, dear.

Aren't all these people a nuisance?

Pity there's such a lot of them.

Wouldn't it be divine, pet, to be on an island, with the blue sky overhead, feathered songsters in the woods, a carpet of ferns for our feet, just you and I.

Nobody else?

Why, who else would we need, dearest!

Well, Grace, she said, I wouldn't mind one man with an icecream stall. I could jest do with a rarsberry and vaniller.

AN IMPOSSIBLE S(F)EAT.

A woman who was considered by her friends to be grossly afflicted with embonpoint, but who was called fat by her enemies always had the habit of buying two seats when she went to the theatre in order that she could have plenty of room.

The other afternoon she went to a show and, as usual, bought two seats at the box-office, and passing inside handed the two tickets to the attendant.

Where is the party who is going to use the other ticket he asked.

I'm going to occupy both seats myself, explained the woman.

I'd like to see you do it, said the attendant, looking closely at the tickets. The seats are on opposite sides of the aisle.

AS SEASIDE COUPLES DO.

They watched the wavelets creeping up at Winkleton-on Sea; the maid was fair beyond compare, and smart and dapper he Sweet silence reigned until the moon at last came into view, and then they sighed, and lied—and lied, as seaside couples do.

"My name is Claude Plantagenet," he whispered in her ear. "My pa has lots of racing yachts; he is, of course, a peer."

"And mine is Phyllis Mabel Vane," replied the blue eyed girl. "My pa is dead, and so," she said, "my brother Vere's the earl."

They listened to the distant band; they watched the stars above. He squeezed her hand (you'll understand!) and both confessed their love. Oh, they would fly to far-off lands if only they had wings; and the passers-by remarked, "My eye! ain't they soft, spoony things!"

"We'll meet to-morrow," was declared with fervency by both; and trinkets twain changed hands—a plain, true taken of their troth. To Claude she gave her ruby brooch—"Worth fifty pounds, you know." His tie-pin she bore off with three big diamonds aglow.

Ah, me! They never met again so runs the way of fate! Both quite forgot the fixed-on spot, or p'raps got there too late. But William Potts now knows those beads aren't stones of pigeon's bloods; and Emma Binks too, more than thinks that the tie-pin is "a dud."

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	77 13-16		unchgd
do. Rentes	94 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	93 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-3		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	24 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	52 1-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25-26		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20-48	1-2	
do. do. New York	4-86		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar. since		
3 months' sight	3 1-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
Interest-day-to-day Loans	1 1-4		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	£41,500,000	Dec. £200,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,900,000	Dec. £900,000
Other Deposits	£41,900,000	Dec. £900,000
Government Securities	£14,00,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	£25,300,000	Dec. £1,500,000
Notes and Gold	£30,100,000	Dec. £100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 58 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Increased demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand.
Total Sales	12,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	700 "
Imports	3,000 "
Mid-Americans	7-16 +10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 13-16 + 1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·25 +05	6 15 +·3	6·11 +·3	6·10 +03	6·0 +03
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.	
6·13 +03	6·13 +03	6·14 +03	6·5 +03	

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-33 Jan. 11-45
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-40 Jan. 11-48

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	
Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Exports to Continent	
Spot Cotton—	11·70 +10
Futures—Month of Oct.	11-42 +01
Futures—Month of Dec.	11·6 +08

Advanced on bull support and short covering and on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	11 1-16 +1-8
Futures—Month of Oct.	11-43—02
Do. do. Dec.	11-49 +06
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.

Additional Quotations unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...6 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.— ...No sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ...38
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 35 p.c ex-ship Nominal.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c. ex-ship ...54 + 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.
Brown Cawnpore ...50 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...7 6 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata .. 69 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 8 1-2 —Sept.-Oct.—Sellers.—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Brazilers	£ 67
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 56 1-15

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....Nominal.

ARRIVALS—
"Siberian," "Ariel," "Bassano."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 20 7 1-2 —Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Inactive.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ..19-3—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments .. Oct.-Dec
Tone—Firm. Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...17 9 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Market opened firmer and closed steady.
E & R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...22—Nominal.
Months of Shipment's ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Firm. Inactive.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×13 C and F Calcutta ... .
Sept.-Nov.—15 10 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 1 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 3—Value.
July-Oct—1912—15-3—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 4 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [8th Sept. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	13	14,379
B B and C I Railway	10	11,726

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
On-dits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-4
Shanghai "	...177
Japan "	...150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

Ready...	...	Rs. 95	15 0
Forward	...	" 95	11 0

BULLION:—We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 0 6
Australian	...	"	24 0 6
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	61 5 0
" 1st Settlement	...	"	61 5 0
" 2nd "	...	"	61 7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 4,430 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 5·70 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d., tenderers receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 50·70 lakhs and for the next week 60 lakhs are again offered. There were extra allotments of Bills for Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	....	13,31,000
Other Deposits	44,63,000	.....
Sundries	....	6,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	7,57,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	63,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	10,55,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	21,45,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	9,03,000	.....
Bullion	.....	23,000
Balance with other Banks	....	2,03,000
Sundries	31,000	.....
Cash	6,26,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	3,268	4,527	— 1,259
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 7th Sept.	2,43,576	3,16,055	—92,477
Shipments for the week Europe	1,275	16,711	—15,436
China			
Japan	2,949	302	+ 1,707
Coast Ports			
Total...	3,224	13,313	—13,172
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th Sept. Europe	931,011	1,098,411	—167,430
China	14,510	98,167	— 83,657
Japan	599,813	846,11.	—246,301
Coast Ports	32,115	38,244	— 6,029
Total .	1,577,552	2,080,969	—503,417
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	1,193	566	+ 730
China	Nil.	300	— 300
Japan			
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 19th Aug. 1911—14,240 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th June, 1911—8,573 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

..... "	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	.....	400,801	422,912
Central India...	.....	247,521	238,197
Barsee and Nagur ...	1	117,093	271,120
Berar ...	359,615	526,055	14229
Central Provinces ...	43	110,864	293,984
Total Oomras ...	44	1,175,8·4	1,737,238
Dholleras	364	268,617	255,731
Broach	.....	218,511	303,419
Compta and Dharwar.	1,870	255,742	252,719
Westerns	363	47,028	43,487
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	153	296,998	409,044
Bengals (Rajputana's) ...	.....	136,693	124,030
Sind	811	70,435	44,538
Persian	89	3,042	3,979
American	57	6,710	866
Egyptian	47	2,650	697
Other sorts	.....	1,193	277
Total ...	3,263	2,483,578	3,176,055

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Bureau Report, received here last Saturday, makes the condition 73·2 per cent. against 89·1 per cent. last month. Such a low figure ought to have caused a sharp advance in the American markets but from the advance of 9 points in the New York and New Orleans markets on that day it appeared that the Bureau was discredited and this was confirmed by several private telegrams received later on. Crop prospects are conflicting;—some say that the weather is favourable since the publication of the Bureau Report, while others say the boll weevils are doing harm in many sections.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences
Futures Oct. ...	11·30	11·42	+12
" Dec. ...	11·35	11·56	+21
Spot ...	11·60	11·70	+10
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·22	11·46	+24
" Dec. ...	11·25	11·49	+24
Spot ...	11 1-2	11·13-16	+5-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Sept.-Oct	6·17	6·25	+08
" Dec.-Jan ...	6·09	6·10	+01
Spot ...	6·22	7·16	+24

The local market has a rising tendency and there is little more doing both in ready cotton and contracts. The Japan Shippers are buyers of Oomra styles but sellers are reluctant to operate to a large extent.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	311	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat	"	310	Jan.
FineM G Nagpur	"	306	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	298	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	289	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	279	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	302	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	296	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	290	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	276	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	1,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	1,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·29 +04	6·19 +04	6·15 +01	6·14 +01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·14 +01	6·16 +01	6·17 +01	6·18 +01	6·19 +01

FREIGHTS.

This market keeps very firm and a good business has been done as follows:—

Havre. 308 tons lightseeds at 17-6 ready.
Antwerp. 1,000 tons seeds Oct. at 15.
Do. 1,000 Do. Nov. at 14-6.
Do. 1,000 Do. Dec. at 14 6.
Do. 3,000 Do. Oct. at 15.
Do. 400 Do. Sept. at 16.
Do. 2,500 Do. Oct. at 15 6.
Do. 400 tons poppyseed ready at 15.
Hull. 1,000 tons seeds (13 cwts) per month Oct. to June at 13 6.
Hull. 1,000 (13 cwts) per month Oct. at 13 6 14.
Do. 3,000 Do do Oct at 14 3.
Do. 2,500 Do do Oct at 14 6.
Bo. 1,000 Do do Nov. at 14
Do. 750 Do do ready at 15 9.
Dunkirk. 1,000 tons light seed Sept. at 15 6.
Dunkirk.—1,000 tons seed 1:3 poppy Oct. at 16.
London P. & O. 300 tons mussoor Oct. at 14 and weight at 14 6.
London P. & O. mail lets Nov. at 14.
London P. & O. 600 Oct. at 14 6 for weight
London P. & O. 400 Nov. at 14 6 for weight
Market closes firm.

The following are the quotations:

September.	13 cwt.	14 cwt.	16 cwt.	Cotton
Antwerp			18 3	18 9 ready
Do Rotterdam	17 3	17 6	17 9	17 9 end of Sept.
Dunkirk			18-3	18 9s.s. Kirkfield
Havre			19-9	21 9 do.
Hamburg			18 9	19 3
Hull	17 9	18 3	18 9	
October.				
Antwerp	15 9	...	16 3	16 3
Dunkirk } Hamburg }	...	...	17 3	17 9
Hull	15 9	These rates are nominal.		
Aust Lloyd } T-Venice }	... ...	not quoting for September.		
	... ...		16 6	17 6 Oct
	... ...		17 0	18 0 Nov to May 1912
Hansa Line	16 0	...	16 6	17 0 Sept
Hamburg	15 6	...	16 0	16 6 Oct
}	14 6	...	15 0	15 6 November
}	15 6	...	16 0	10 6 Dec-June 1912
Anchor Line Upool Marsilles	13 6	...	14 6	15 0 October
... ...			15 0	15 0 Nov to June 1912
Ellerman do			14 6	14 6 November
Do do			15 0	15 0 December

The following steamers have been fixed during the week.
s. s. "White Cross" 20-6 one p.p. date 10 Oct
s. s. Zurichmoor 21-0 one p.p. late September.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

RAPESEED:—

A great rise has taken place in the market in consequences of good enquiry from Home. A large amount of business has been put through and the tendency of the market is still upward. Stocks are very small and check business.

LINSEED:—

At the beginning of the week the market was strong but towards the close a quiet feeling has set in owing the Southern American Crop being estimated at 6,600,000 quarters which is about 3 1-2 large times larger than the previous crop. If the weather continues favourable. Prices are expected to decline materially. Old crop stocks are depleted everywhere and market is kept up consequently.

WHEAT:—

There is no chance of importance to report prices in the up-country markets are stationery. Some of the wheat growing centres require rain badly for Rabi Sowings. There is a good demand for soft wheat and prices are firm.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	3,268	bales
Wheat	...	75,749	cwts.
Linseed	...	19,579	"
Rapeseed	...	8,340	"
Gingellyseed	...	6,769	"
Poppyseed	...	2,662	"
Groundnuts	...	5,904	"
Castorseed	...	30,760	"
dice	...	35,871	"
Myrabollams	...	3,495	"
Cottonseed	...	67,148	"
Mowraseed	...	9,007	"
Gram	...	4,210	"
Jowar	...	58,733	"
Maize	...	81	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

T. Red Prints.—Market remains unchanged.
Grey Good.—Demand moderate. Prices steady.
Prints and Dyed.—Market is very dull. Home prices are stiffening every day, without any influence on the market here.
Dhooties and Plan—Market firm. Bombay market quiet. No demand.
White Goods.—There is a moderate demand. Prices are steady.

METALS.

Copper and Y. Metal.—There has been little or no change in the Home market and prices are maintained. The market here has also undergone no change but the tendency is weaker.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins "	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		"	3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		"	3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°		"	3 10 0

The following are to-day's quotations for Saturday's report in the "Bombay Gazette":—
The Burmah Oil Company's productions:—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
	unsteady.		
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	10	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and absence of rain has created anxiety all round. Also high prices of cotton has kept the mill shares dull. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,725 at which rate a good number of shares have changed hands. Bank of Indias are quite at Rs. 67; Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 51 1-2; Eastern Bank shares have been put through at Rs. 76; Bombay Merchant's Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 3-4. Bank of Baroda shares have improved to Rs. 68 1-2; Bank of Burmahs are weak at Rs. 135. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valley Ry. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 500; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 125 1 2 and Prantej old shares at Rs. 637 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholkas are unchanged at Rs. 125; Central Provinces Ry. shares are quiet at Rs. 33 and Guzerat Ry. shares at Rs. 30 Press shares are quiet; Indian Cotton are uncharged at Rs. 135; New Mofussils are quiet at at Rs. 847 1-2; New Berars have changed hands at Rs. 527 1-2. In Miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are unchanged at and about Rs. 550. Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. Ld. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 138 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 172 1-2; Bombay Steam Navigation Co Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 278 3-4 and preference shares at Rs. 292 1-2; Central India Mining Co shares at Rs. 30 1-4; Jost's Fans S. and E. Co shares have changed hands at Rs. 50 X. D. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ld. shares have declined to Rs. 747 1-2, Shivajpurs to Rs. 16 3-4, Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 69 1-2, preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 167 and differred shares have advanced to Rs. 113. Thackers have been put through at Rs. 228, Treachers are steady at Rs. 520. In Mill Companies, Century Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 177 1-2, Central Indias at Rs. 1,755, Crescents at Rs. 65; Colaba Land and Mill Co. share at Rs. 1,165; Davids at 361 1-4; Edward Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 180, Framjee Petits at Rs. 1,160 Finlays at Rs. 245; Khattau Makanjee Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 805; Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 622 1-2; Leopolds at Rs. 69; Luxmi Cotton at Rs 1,335; Maneckji Petits at Rs. 2,510; Morarjee Goculdas at Rs. 2,700, New Great Eastern shares have changed hands at Rs. 162 1-2; New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 755, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co. shares have declined to Rs. 725. Southern Mahrattas are quiet at Rs. 115; Standards have declined to Rs. 890; Swan Mill shares to Rs. 180; Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,070; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 480. The rest are uncharged at previous quotations.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

The following statement made in the first annual report of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, incorporated by Imperial Russian Government Decree, shows that the Capital of the Bank is 35,000,000 Roubles=say £3,500,000, the Capital contributed by Chinese Government, 3,500,000 Kaping Taels=say £155,000 and the Reserve Funds 19,205,000 Roubles=say £2,025,000. Although the amalgamation of the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Banque du Nord dates, as far as their respective bookkeeping goes, from the commencement of 1910, the actual fusion of the two Banks was only completed in December. The advantages of such amalgamation, with its greater economy, will therefore only be felt in the present year. The outstanding feature of 1910 was a severe loss, which the Bank had to face in connection with the Cotton Frauds in America. There is some reason to hope this loss will be materially lessened, but the Board has thought it best to provide for the entire amount out of the year's profits. It may be added the New York and San Francisco Branches have been closed. The total Nett Profit for the year, after deduction of all charges, interests due, and full reservation for the above and all other doubtful debts, amounts to Rbls. 8,183,579.04. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 8 per cent., to transfer Rbls. 60,011.37 to the ordinary Reserve in accordance with 69 of the Bank's Statutes (bringing the total of such Reserves to Rbls. 19,204,71442), to write Rbls. 183,310.34 off Property Account, and to carry forwards Rbls. 339,732.30.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 8.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Kirkfield s—200 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 1,002 cwts musturd seed, A Blaschcek and Co.
Messina s—5,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—169 cwts buffalo horns, E Virji.
FOR ANTWERP.
Dalrazan s—6,003 cwts rapeseed and 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts linseed, Tata Sons and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Messrs. Blythe and Co.
Arlington Court s—520 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,007 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Becher; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 1,969 cwts poppyseed, M Vulubhdas.
FOR HULL.
Hindoo s—3,060 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR GENOA.
D Baldnino s—1,001 cwts rapeseed A Blascheck and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Delhi s—16 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 1-2 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 309 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.
Ischia s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Delhi s—112 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co. 49 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 28 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 23 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.
Ischia s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Delhi s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.
FOR OSAKA
Delhi s—103 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 26th August.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earngs. for week ending 26th Aug. 1911				
G.I.P. Ry. including I. M. Ry. System	2791·38	952400	7090500	804900
A.-D.-D. Ry.	125·66	23800	238100	257400
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1200	14000	15200
Total	2957·33	982600	7332900	8315500
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 26th Aug. 1910				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System	2783·93	9144 1	6598305	7512636
A.-D.-D. Ry.	125·66	32101	214486	246587
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	1469	12770	14229
Total	2949·88	917991	6825431	7773452
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 7·45	+ 37969	+ 492295	+ 530264
A.D.D. Ry.	.....	— 3101	+ 13914	+ 10813
Baran-Kotah R.	.....	— 269	+ 1330	+ 971

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th Aug. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,10,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	298	416	8	722
For previous 7 weeks of half year	10,89,000	16,07,000	28,500	27,24,500
Total for 8 weeks	12,39,000	18,17,000	32,500	30,88,500
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,54,387	1,90,535	3,640	3,43,562
Per mile of Ry.	306	378	7	691
Total to corresponding date	12,04,312	14,65,902	34,393	27,04,604

Increase for the week ....Rs. 15,438
Do. to date.... ....Rs. 3,88,896

HOME REINATETCSM.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th September.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—
Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ... ... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 2nd Sept. 1911, by Council Bills... ...a £10,499,794
Balance to be remitted from 3rd Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ... ... £ 6,653,506
a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1725
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1665
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	135
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	68½
Oredit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 "	10½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	76
Mercanile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	637½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 "	125½
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo feeder)	100	100		130
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	128½
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½ "	500
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	125
Central Provinces	25		4 "	33
Guzrat Railway	25		4 "	30

Interest at 4 per cent payable while line under construction.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1280x
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sahibapaity	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingalee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	135
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	305
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	847½
New Berar	500	500	40	527½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	700
Nowri	100	112	nil	...
Petlad	100	100	10	...
Prantej	400	400	30	660
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Surat Dt. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	675
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alok Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	23½
all India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 "	16
Damankua	10	10	...	5
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	90
Baroda Cram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	550
Bombay Electric S. and P. Co. Ld.	£10	£10	Nil.	33
do. do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	17½
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	870
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	250	7-8	278½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	292½
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	30½

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, August 25.

THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

A dynasty or Republic suddenly coming into being through revolution must "find" itself before it can be recognised by other nations. That is the European principle, though the South American Republics, which regard a revolution much as we do a General Election, have naturally been quicker than we have in recognising the Portuguese Republic; and the United States, much more unrevolutionary with a written Constitution than this country has shown itself capable of being, but used to revolutionary happenings among its neighbours, has done likewise. Portugal, however, is undoubtedly finding its new self now on the Constitutional side. The first regular President was elected yesterday, the first regular Cabinet is in process of formation, the Constitution comes into force to-day, and the Senators will be elected by the Chamber to-morrow. European recognition cannot be far off. It is obviously no business of our Government to consider the domestic arrangements of an ally or a friends, as if we had any claim to give or withhold sanction. The days even of Palmerstonian lectures are far behind us, and "de facto" must count as "de jure." The principle applies alike to Russia and to Portugal. Unofficial commentators, however, are at liberty to express their views of the situation, and one may fairly say that the new Portugal starts well with the election of a President on the ground that he is a moderate man, not identified with any pronounced party line. One can only hope that Portugal, having settled the form, will now set herself in earnest to deal with the much more important matter of moral and material substance.

GERMAN POLICY.

The outline history of the later stages of the Russo-German negotiations, now given by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" confirms a view expressed from the first, that Germany had hurried on the matter with an eye to the Morocco conversations. Russia, it seems, made her principal concession before the "Panther" went to Agadir. It was the increased disposition of Germany to be accommodating that quickened the pace after that event. In so far as the motive may have been to sow distrust between Russia and either France or ourselves, nothing was gained. Sir George Buchanan knew all about it all along, and so, no doubt, did the French Ambassador. The triple Entente remains exactly as before. As to the present stage of the Franco-German negotiations, it is by no means certain after all that they have been suspended even for ten days. The German Ambassador in Paris has been in significant communication with the French Ministers. One can only say that it is advisable to take with very great reserve the statement of the "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent that the question of what Germany is to give is a secondary matter, the question really at issue being what she is to get. That point would probably be comparatively simple of adjustment if France could be assured that German alarums and excursions in the Moroccan direction were finally done with.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLE.

Just a quarter of a century has passed since special constables were enrolled in London for the keeping of the peace. In February, 1886, the Trafalgar Square riotings of the unemployed, fired by the red flag of the social democrats under Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, and Champion—all three, by the way, law-abiding persons now—led to the enrolling of some thousands of citizens, and their being armed with staves, drilled by officers of the regulars, and marched to various positions for the keeping of order. They rolled up with a splendid eagerness, and their services were valuable and were gratefully acknowledged.

THE HARVEST OF THE GOGGLED EYE.

One must congratulate M. Rostand on his escape in that motor-car accident in the Basses-Pyrenees. For a poet to be pinned to the earth for a quarter of an hour would in any circumstances be lamentable, but when the pin happens to be a large motor-car, requiring ten sturdy Basque peasants to raise it a foot or two, escape becomes matter of gratification indeed. There are still old-fashioned people who say that poets should not ride in motor-cars; that, of all men, theirs is most conspicuously the duty to be at harmony with Nature; and that, obviously, a gentleman who is being blown through space in a loud-whirring vehicle, to the consternation of the animated nature by the roadside, and the coating of all the neighbouring still life with a layer of needless dust, is most violently out of harmony with that Goddess who is mother of us all. Try—say these worthy souls—try and imagine Wordsworth in a motor-car, or Ruskin being whisked past Canterbury in one, or any poet (in prose or verse) thus flying about the earth, when lanes and fields, hills and dales, are so inviting to the pedestrian. The imagination does, indeed, stand aghast at such a conception. However, things are changed, and the poets have changed with them. The harvest of the quiet eye is succeeded by that of the goggled; and the momentary fiery visions of Henley and Mr. Kipling have taken the place of the tender musings of the poets who walked. No doubt, when he has recovered from his disagreeable experience, M. Rostand will sound his splendid orchestral notes again; and nothing is more likely than that he will turn the accident itself into mighty song.

WHITE AND BLACK.

So far the South African Press seems to be agreed that the acquittal of Mr. Sam Lewis on the charge of murdering a native is a regrettable miscarriage of justice. He shot the man for continually making improper suggestions to his young daughter, and the case seems unquestionably to have been a bad one. One jury failed to agree, the second acquitted Mr. Lewis, and the public loudly acclaimed the result. Undoubtedly this is an ugly state of things, implying as it does the existence in Rhodesia of strong popular sympathy with lynch law, in a form which might soon aggravate colour feeling to a terrible pitch. The "Cape Times" sensibly says that a verdict "of Guilty," with a strong recommendation to mercy, would have been the better course. We are bound, however, to recognise why it is that Rhodesian opinion is in that condition, and why there [illegible] others will do as Mr. Lewis [illegible] directly traceable to Lord [illegible]ave of the Umtali native [illegible]gross wrong to a white [illegible]ite women among blacks [illegible]ed with from below the [illegible]sentative of the Crown [illegible]rousing a boiling sense of [illegible] for law.

"A QUESTION OF POWER."

As to the German demands and their real meaning, there is nothing very new to be said. The "Cologne Gazette" makes it fairly clear that the German Foreign Office is out for something which is to impress the world, including the German electorate, which is so likely otherwise to prove refractory. Thus, it sets forth that, if France will give formal guarantees that Morocco is not to become French and withdraw her troops, Germany will then "secure her economic interests" in the Sus district, and leave Agadir. France, that is to say, is to act in a manner which would amount to a public apology for an offence which she has not committed, and consent also to material backing down, and Germany would then retire with all the honours. The "Cologne Gazette," however, admits that the real matter at issue is "a question of power, which has to be settled in Europe." What is aimed at, according to this representation of the case, is a recognition of French status in Morocco (to an extent which France, one believes, is far from desiring), and, in "compensation" for this Greek gift, an accession of power to Germany in Africa and on the Atlantic, which would be a serious menace both to France and to Britain. It is probable enough that Germany can get something in Africa by fair negotiation with the two Powers, though one is not prepared to do Sir Edward Grey's work for him in a note. But what cannot be sanctioned is an advertisement for the German Government at great moral and material cost to Britain and France.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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MAKES HAIR GROW.
If there's any life left in your roots at all, even if you are now—practically bald there is some hope for you if you will out use,
KAMINIA OIL.
It will induce a growth of hair. If anything will.
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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITS CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising, viz:

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. B. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1908
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen heaps of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE "TURRET" NICKEL
KEYLESS WATCH
As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.
Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.
PRICE Rs. 10 only.

ACTUAL SIZE.
The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for
HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE
is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2-8 extra.
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Take on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose.
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Re. 1 p st free Rs. 1-5.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the infallible medicines described below:—
HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.
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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTRY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by satisfying remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.
Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices to compounds mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Samarao, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.
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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS
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One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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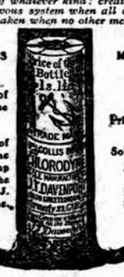

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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"We cannot speak too highly of Lancet."
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
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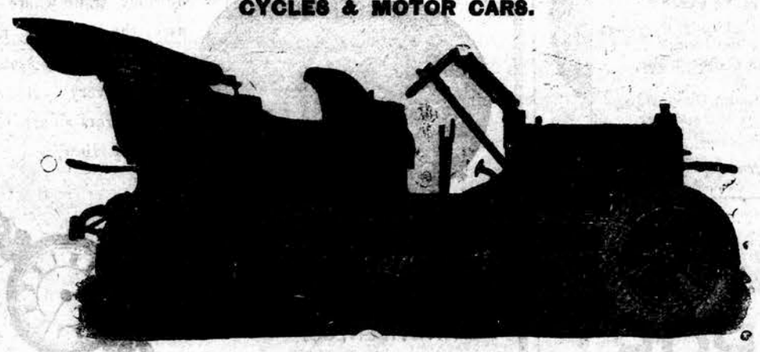

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The Soap for India.
Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**
Wards off **INSECT BITES,**
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WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
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THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

'VANA' TONIC WINE
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SEE YOU GET 'VANA'

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